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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH
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The FIRST EDITION

Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1941.

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GILMAN'S

for —



132 Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

Tel. 58540.

Singapore Reaction To Freezing Orders

Full Implementation Of Decision Urged

By HAROLD GUARD
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SINGAPORE, July 29 (UP).—Although the Far Eastern situation is again providing material for world-wide forecasts regarding Japan's next move southwards, there is virtually no change in the local outlook, except increased evidence of greater preparedness and a grimmer determination to hold the entire peninsula should an attack ever take place—which the large majority consider an improbability—plus the voicing of the urgency for a strong and still stronger retaliation against any additional Japanese move.

There are definitely no jitters in any section of the population—only some disappointment over indications that the Anglo-American chastisement may be applied with an over-light hand.

Want Draastic Action

The British and Chinese press are urging the most stringent application of Anglo-American retaliatory plans, amounting against any advance or delay taken of any exceptions to the "ule of severing trade relations with Japan."

The "Strait Times" contended that the democracies must cut off the trade relations with Japan just as completely as with Germany, while some informed circles said that the reports such as Washington's prompt clearance of Japanese ships and London's indications that the restrictions would be lightly applied, show that there are too many loops.

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THAILAND POLICY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, July 29 (UP).—A Government communiqué states that Thailand's foreign policy is firstly, to maintain equal friendship with all nations.

Secondly, it is not receiving any military or economic pressure from any foreign power.

Thirdly, it is not a bit worried by military aggression from any foreign power.

Fourthly, to do all possible to preserve its own peace and not to participate in any dispute abroad.

Fifthly, it will trade with all nations.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd., & Freezing Order

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the firm referred to in the Japanese Government's freezing order—Lane, Crawford and Company of Kobe.

This concern was originally a branch of the old private company here in Hongkong which established branches in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe during the period 1880 to 1905.

These branches were sold to other interests many years ago and have now no connection with Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of Hongkong.

MOSCOW CLAIMS RUSSIAN VICTORY AFTER BATTLE LASTING THROUGHOUT DAY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MOSCOW, JULY 29 (UP).—FURTHER RUSSIAN VICTORIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT ARE CLAIMED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS RELEASED TO-DAY. IN ONE ENGAGEMENT 100 TRUCKS, QUANTITIES OF MACHINE-GUNS AND ANTI-TANK GUNS WERE CAPTURED. THIS ENGAGEMENT OCCURRED WHEN A NAZI MOTORISED AND MECHANISED REGIMENT ATTEMPTED TO BREAK THE RUSSIAN LINES TO JOIN NAZI TANK COLUMNS WHICH HAD ALREADY PENETRATED SOME WAY INTO THE SOVIET LINES.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES REPEATEDLY ENCIRCLED AND WIPE OUT THE NAZIS IN A BATTLE WHICH LASTED ALL DAY.

Destructive Air Raids By R.A.F.

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—To-night's R.A.F. Middle East communiqué states: "Highly successful attacks were carried out yesterday by R.A.F. aircraft on enemy aerodromes in the island of Sicily. Thirty-four enemy aircraft of various types were destroyed.

"Many others were damaged and a number of casualties were inflicted on aerodrome personnel during these operations which were carried out by our aircraft without loss to themselves.

"At Catania, four Macchi-200, six S-70 and one Junkers-52 were destroyed. Several Macchi fighters and trainer biplanes were also damaged.

"At Syracuse, seven Cant 2-501 flying boats were destroyed and a number of the same type were damaged.

"At Marsala, on the western extremity of the island, seven Cant Z-501 were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. At Borizzo landing ground near Trapani, nine S-70 were destroyed and about 25 of the landing ground staff were killed by the attack.

Many others were damaged and a number of casualties were inflicted on aerodrome personnel during these operations which were carried out by our aircraft without loss to themselves.

"At Marsala, on the western extremity of the island, seven Cant Z-501 were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. At Borizzo landing ground near Trapani, nine S-70 were destroyed and about 25 of the landing ground staff were killed by the attack.

Heavy bombers again attacked Benghasi during the night of July 27-28. Bombs were dropped from a low altitude and caused fires and explosions on the mole.

"From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Cairo Air Alarm

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—Air alarms were sounded in Cairo and most of the Delta provinces in the early hours of this morning, states an official communiqué.

Calvo's anti-aircraft defences were in action. Three bombs fell in one of the provinces and in the desert, but there were no casualties or damage.

Conditions had compelled Finland to join Germany as a co-belligerent while Britain had concluded a military alliance with Russia. In view of these facts, normal diplomatic relations between Finland and Britain had actually been suspended.

Conditions had compelled Finland to join Germany as a co-belligerent while Britain had concluded a military alliance with Russia. In view of these facts, normal diplomatic relations between Finland and Britain had actually been suspended.

Both parties theretofore agreed, firstly, a mutual promise of military co-operation in the joint defence of Indo-China; secondly, special arrangements for such co-operation; and thirdly, these stipulations are valid only so long as the situation which motivated their adoption exists.

Australian Reaction

SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuter).—Licences for Japanese ships to load at Australian ports have been withdrawn, according to shipping companies here.

No Oil From N.E.I.

BATAVIA, July 29 (Reuter).—Regarding Japanese reports of the abrogation of the 1940 petroleum agreement, it is authoritatively stated here that there is no such agreement.

A certain agreement was concluded between oil companies which, however,

TURN to Back Page, Column 4

Augmented Services

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—The Pan-American Airways to-day announced that it is opening a new service on August 10 between California and Hawaii to meet the increasing demands.

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that the Russian air fleet staged a new surprise attack on the oil refineries at Ploesti in Rumania, starting large fires and bringing down two German fighters.

It is reported that 12 Messerschmidts and seven Junkers were brought down over Moscow.

The Soviet fliers, Lieut Bostchenko is credited with sinking a German submarine from the air.

Moscow to-day was raided for the sixth time, but the attack appeared to be less extensive and no more successful than its predecessors.

Muscovites are already accustomed to the raids and relatively few of them took to the shelters. Many watched the raiders from windows and roof-tops.

Early this morning, thousands of people streamed to one of the squares to view a trophy Junkers 88 which was shot down near Moscow.

Stubborn Fighting

MOSCOW, July 29 (Reuter).—A Soviet communiqué states that there is stubborn fighting in the directions of Novorazhevsk, Nevel, Smolensk and Nizhniy Novgorod. Fighting is particularly heavy in the Smolensk direction where Soviet troops dislodged enemy units as the result of a counter-attack.

On the remaining sectors, there is little activity.

Seventy-four German planes were brought down during July 27 and 28.

Nazi Change Tactics

ZURICH, July 29 (Reuter).—Latest German statements show that they have given up the intention of pushing directly to Moscow and of advancing deep into Russia and are trying to effect tactical successes within the general "tumult" says the "National Zeitung."

"This does not correspond with the expectation raised at the beginning of the war after the relatively easy capture of the Russian frontier areas.

"With their communications stretching over hundreds of kilometres, continually threatened by systematic enemy guerrilla action, interrupted at a dozen places and bombarded by a still active enemy air force, the Germans' problem is to maintain coherence between their advanced posts and bases," the newspaper continues.

"That means a great loss of time. Delay is of great advantage to Britain in putting the last touches to the island's defences and in carrying out air attacks against the German armament industry," it concludes.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Deutsche Nachrichten" says that German experts are hoping that fighting on the eastern front, like the Somme and Alamein battles of the last war, will end with a sudden enemy collapse, but he adds, these experts admit that the comparison is limited because Soviet Russia unlike France still disposes of enormous great and intact reserves."

The bombs half destroyed the adjacent smaller Soviet Embassy office building. The Embassy is one of the most prominent hill-top buildings in Chungking and had not been previously hit.

One bomb landed 100 yards from the British Ambassador's residence but no damage was done. A few bricks and debris from a nearby bomb landed in the British Embassy compound but there was little damage.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

Our Fighting Premier Promises Staying Power To Win The War

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Continuing his statement in the House of Commons to-day, Mr Winston Churchill dealt with the situation in the filling factories. He said that the position was not as it was in the last war when there had to be an intense effort to feed the guns from day to day. We were piling up satisfactory reserves with no immediate outflow.

AMERICAN WARSHIP'S ACTION

Drops Depth Charges

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—The Senate Naval Committee report released to-day made a dramatic revelation. It quoted the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, as testifying that the captain of a United States destroyer dropped three depth charges off the coast of Greenland believing that he was in possible danger of attack from a submarine.

The Committee's report recommended that no further investigation be made of newspaper reports of "shooting" by American naval units in the Atlantic and the convoying of British merchantmen.

"One United States destroyer operating off Greenland heard the s.o.s. of a steamer and proceeded to the location and picked up sixty survivors of the steamer."

Colonel Knox continued, "While engaged in this act of mercy the operator at the listening equipment reported to the captain that he thought he heard a submerged submarine. The captain immediately turned towards the direction indicated and dropped three depth charges."

Self Preservation

"In doing this he very prudently exercised the right of self preservation for had there been a submarine there his destroyer might have been sunk. There was no other evidence that a submarine was there and it is quite possible that no submarine was there. The listening equipment echo might have received from a whale or a large fish or a cold current instead of a submarine something which is frequently experienced. None of them knew whether there was a submarine there or not but the man in command did what any man would do on the verge of an attack by a submarine. He would do it in self defence."

PRICE CONTROL LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt to-morrow will ask Congress to agree to price control legislation, according to Congressional leaders after a conference with the President to-day.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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for 3 days prepaid

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THE HONGKONG NATURALIST,
Vol. X nos. 3 and 4. Price \$4
(postage extra). Now on sale at
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MARKET STALLS

System May Be Altered

At the recent meeting of the Urban Council held yesterday, referred to the matter of letting market stalls, but no definite proposals were put forward, the question being set aside "for consideration and possible revision" by the Markets Select Committee of the Council, which malleable is proved.

Dr MacLeod, in moving "that the conditions under which Market Stalls are let by the Council contained in By-Law 8 under the Heading "Markets" under Ordinance No. 13 of 1933 be referred to a Committee of the Council for consideration and possible revision", said:

"Doubt has been expressed recently in several quarters regarding the possible effect on food prices of the present method of letting market stalls. As you know they are let by sealed tender and some of the rents appear to be very high. Rents vary as follows:—Beef stalls, \$30 to \$36 per month; Pork stalls, \$30 to \$174 per month; Vegetable stalls, \$1 to \$62 per month. It has been suggested that a more satisfactory system of letting might be devised, but I am not putting forward any proposals to-day as I feel the matter is one which should be considered by the Markets Select Committee of the Council in the first instance."

The Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, has left the Colony for Shanghai, to sit on the Full Court of Appeal.

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded
by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded
by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the
three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

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Interior scenes. Table Top and Still
Life Studies.
(Excluding portraiture, plants and
flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY—
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY—
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY—
2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—Prizes awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in the Competition, will not be entitled to any other prizes.

3.—Prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be posted on back of every entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken within a month of the closing date. Photographs which have been already entered in other Competitions are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, sepia, or toned pictures, and must be mounted. Coloured photographs are not eligible.

8.—Entries submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white.

9.—No picture to enter in more than one Section.

10.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes:—10x12, 10x20.

11.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

12.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

13.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

14.—At the conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to the competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

15.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary,
H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall.

The Inspector, 49, Poikulam, Road,
1st floor.

The Inspector, 82, Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12, Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao 10 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign 25 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao 10 cents per copy

British and Foreign 20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

DONATIONS TO CAUSES

Bomber Fund Support

The tenth donation (\$90.50), from all the "B" Company, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, and a sixth donation (\$100) from the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, the Electrical Recreation Swimming Gala and "Swindle", another sixth donation of \$75 from the Craigengower Cricket Club, and a never recurring donation of £100 from the Royal Flying Corps, was received by the Bomber Fund to \$2,429.97.24.

The following is the list as at 4 p.m.: Miss Helen Yu (in memory of the late Mrs A. N. Macfadyen) ... \$ 5

Mr and Mrs H. E. F. (third donation) ... 73

Petrolio Trading Co. Ltd. ... 10

Hongkong Electric Recreation Club (Swimming Gala and Swindle) (sixth donation) ... 113

"N. M." (monthly donation) ... 50

"N.D.C." (10th donation) ... 10

Craigengower Cricket Club (sixth donation) ... 73

Miss Helen Yu (in memory of the late Mrs A. N. Macfadyen) ... 5

Mr and Mrs H. E. F. (third donation) ... 73

Mr and Mrs A. W. de Souza ... 50

W. J. Yeom ... 93

EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND

Post received the following donation to the Emergency Relief Fund (Soup Kitchen) in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen.

Mr and Mrs E. A. Clemente, \$5.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Society of St Vincent de Paul:

In memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen ... \$1

In memory of the late Mrs E. L. de Souza ... \$1

Mrs H. E. F. (10th donation) ... 50

Mr and Mrs A. W. de Souza ... 50

Mr and Mrs E. A. Clemente, \$5.

S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

Jane, \$2.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Little Sisters of the Poor in memory of the late Mrs E. L. de Souza:

Mr and Mrs K. Ashtonhead, \$3.

B.W.O.F.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen.

Miss Judith, \$3.

DONATIONS WAITING

Donations for the following Organizations await collection at the office of the S. C. M. Post: Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos; Lord Mayor's Fund for the Relief of Air Raid Victims; Fund for the Relief of Unemployed; Council S.P.C.A.; New Territories Relief Association; St. Vincent de Paul; Chungsham Refugees; Little Sisters of the Poor; British Prisoners of War Fund; I.P.R.D.C.

Cheero Club Collection

In response to enquiries, the Cheero Club, which is a collecting station for old tins and newspapers, notifies that it has forwarded the sum of \$349.17 up to date to the South China Morning Post War Fund.

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ENTRY FORM

NAME
SECTION
ADDRESS

Please use block letters and print
one of these forms on back
of each Entry.

JUNE SCORE

470



FORMER TENANT DISPOSSESSED—Members of British Imperial Army choir and give mock salutes as Italian ornamental sign is torn down with tractor, after British occupation of Kisumu, Italian Somaliland.

Sales of Vegetables At Economic Rates

The following are the minutes of the twelfth meeting of the Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee, held at Medieval Headquarters on Monday:

Present were the Rev. W. H. Altom, Mr E. L. Curtis, Mr F. W. Kendall, Mr C. N. Li, Mr C. C. Liao, Mr Tsui Po-tin, Mr Wong Quincey, the Rev. H. A. Wittensbach, with the Hon. Dr P. S. Selwyn-Clarke in the Chair.

The minutes of the eleventh meeting, held on July 21, which had been circulated, were taken as read and were approved and confirmed.

The kind offer from the Director of Public Works of the co-operation of the Architectural Department in the layout of the kitchen in the basement of Wanchai Market, to obviate any possible interference with the drainage system, was gratefully accepted.

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Watson's
Old Style Brewed
Ginger Beer



It's a delicious
beverage for
any occasion.
ITS REFRESHING 'BITE'
ITS FOAMING HEAD.
ITS HEARTENING
GINGER TANG. MAKE
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S.A.

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A Complete .303 Round

A Complete .50 Round

One Piece of R.A.F.

Forest Confetti

1 Dollar 1 Bomb Fuse

5 " 1 Parachute Flare

10 " 1 Incendiary Bomb

25 " 1 Complete Set of Spark

Plugs

50 " 1 Small High Explosive

Bomb

100 " 1 Large High Explosive

Bomb

250 " 1 Bomb Rack

500 " 1 Stick of Bombs

A Bren Gun

Bombs & Petrol for a

Visit to Berlin

10,000 " 1 Day's Upkeep of a

Squadron of Fighters

1 Spitfire or Hurricane

1 Flying Fortress

2 Coastal Motor Boats

1 Destroyer

1 10,000 Ton Cruiser

1 35,000 Ton Battleship

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"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 percent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle, yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 percent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a sort of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusal to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulle and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without planes and ammunition from Manila and Singapore, Indo-China could not fight the Japanese, even if assisted by China. Catroux realised this and decided that the colony was lost. He went to North Africa where he became commander-in-chief of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China grieved the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led a De Gaulle Indo-China. They knew his departure meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

By asking the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Petain Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy—and thus actually agreed to obey Japanese orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hatred of the Japanese has been growing stronger day by day. For they know that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and ever more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said a short speech:

"Vive De Gaulle, Vive Grand Bretagne!" they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad, resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to tear the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Japanese.

In Haiphong I once saw a French woman being slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Haiphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the bruised Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head

Far East are not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East—that those who will face the first terror unafraid—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, of neutral nationality, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh helplessly or tear their hair with despair when they see fat Colonel Salto, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, and sly, smooth Consul-General Minoda, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints and demands for apologies for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Rice And Rubber

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, for how could she fight the Japanese alone? It is a pity that all the pro-British spirit which exists in the colony is not being utilised because Britain and America refused to assist Indo-China. The government of Indo-China is to-day bitterly anti-British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon and anti-American articles.

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are unimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rice and rubber which they want. Besides, Wang Ching-wei has already made it clear to the Japanese that it is very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

Nephew Of Catroux

The nephew of Catroux, the former governor-general of Indo-China, who to-day is commander-in-chief of the Free French in Africa, was charged with making De Gaulle speeches in public and sent to France for trial.

About half a dozen Frenchmen managed to escape across the Indo-China-Burma border and it is estimated that at least four escaped on foreign ships.

Nephew Of Catroux

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He left Saigon on the Messageries Maritime ship "Eridan" on April 26, but hardly had the ship left Indo-China territorial waters when it was stopped by a British warship. The "Eridan" was allowed to proceed only after Catroux's nephew and his wife were on board the British craft.

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen from Australia made a courageous and spectacular attempt to flee from Indo-China a few weeks ago. They were on "leave" from the army—in Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia. They took the first ship to Hongkong, where when they got together and planned to flee. On a moonless night they joined the British army.

While the Japanese are most anxious to get the private motor-boat of the regent toward the French in northern King of Cambodia. They stored the Indo-China where Japanese troops fast boat up with gasoline and set off are stationed. Saigon and southern

Shanghai, must first sign a pledge to the French for trial.

They jumped out into Saigon results in strong official Japanese

the shark-infested water and began noise protests, if any Japanese have

afford to be as arrogant as they were leaving the mouth of Saigon to accept almost any demands they make. Similarly, the Japanese

can afford to be as arrogant as they have

Japanese Cotton Federation

Faces Embargo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
OSAKA, July 29 (Domei).—In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift the Japanese cotton industry from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that if Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of different types of fibres, there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton.

Silk Trade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
TOKYO, July 29 (Domei).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced today the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Although the revised trade control regulations were enforced on July 7 this year, for the purpose of a general adjustment of exports, raw silk and scrap silk fibre have been exempted from the control scheme in consideration of the trade relations with the United States.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Speaking after Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, at a Foreign Press luncheon to-day, the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, said that martyred Poland, where nobody could be found to support a policy of compromise with Germany, was whole-heartedly in the camp of the defenders of the freedom of the world.

General Sikorski continued: "The Polish nation firmly stands with Britain and the American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honourable and just terms. We are acting in accordance with the interests of the Polish *rason d'état* and are ready to assist everything which accelerates the victory which is certain."

Agreement Reached

LONDON, July 29 (UP).—In a speech before the Foreign Press Association luncheon here to-day, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced that the Polish Government has reached an agreement with Russia "on honourable conditions."

Large Canadian Navy Envisaged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Discussions which may have far-reaching effects upon many aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic have been completed between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Canadian Naval Department, it is authoritatively learned to-day.

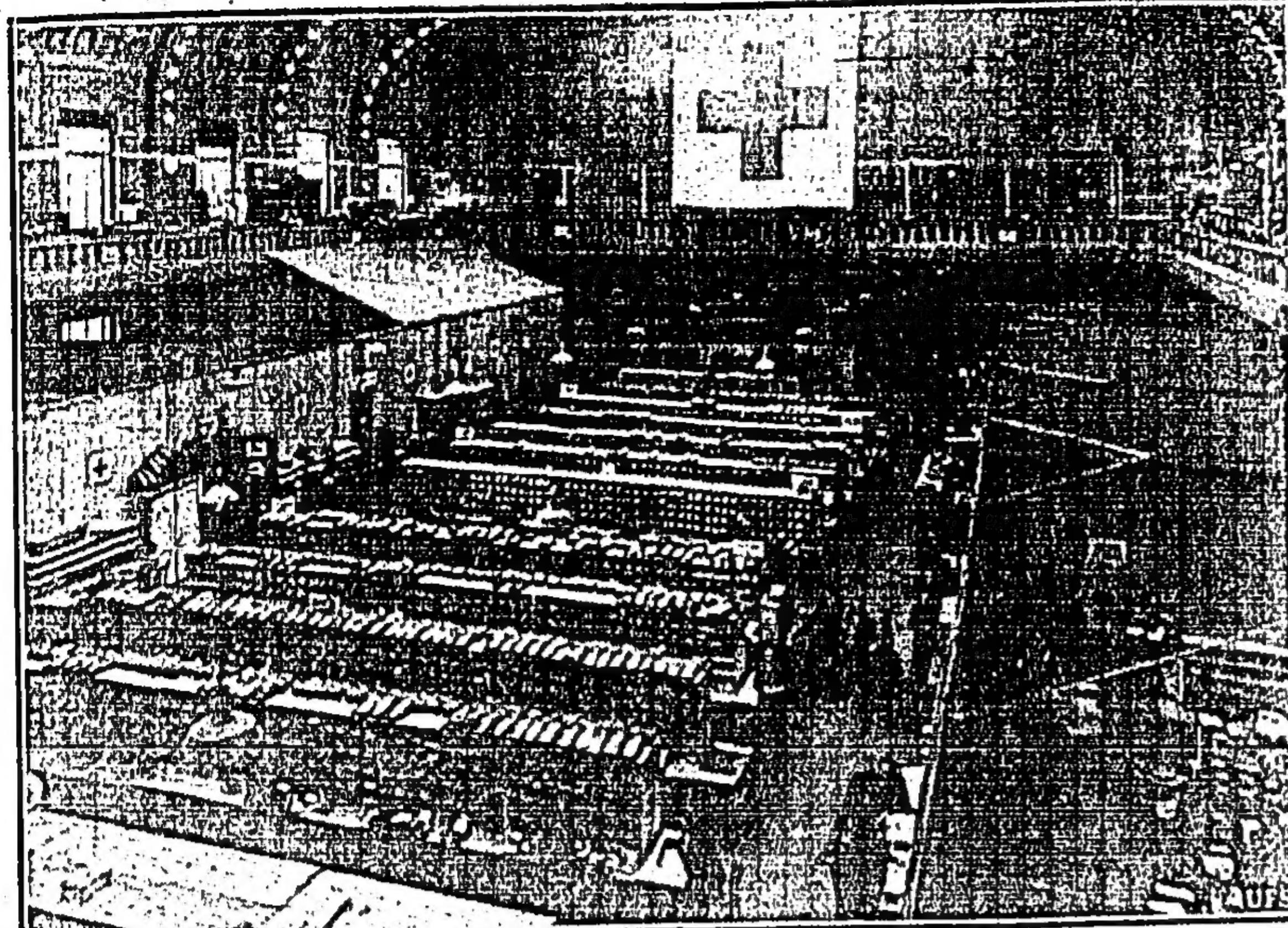
Canada plans to have a naval personnel totalling nearly 25,000 manning 250 vessels before the end of the year.

It is understood that there is complete agreement upon all points reached.

Big Athletic Meet At Kweilin

Kweilin, July 29.—Under the sponsorship of General Li Chai-sum, Director of the Kweilin Office of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters, General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the South China War Zone, and General Huang Shu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, a monster athletic meet will be held in Kweilin on September 16, the 10th anniversary of the Mukden Incident.

Mr James W. Rath, 72, American oldtimer, died at the Philippine General Hospital last week.



TRACING THE MISSING—Thousands of names of war prisoners and other missing persons are contained in files of Central Information Bureau, sponsored by International Red Cross at Genoa, Switzerland. More than 60,000 letters and post-cards are received here daily.

Chinese College Graduates

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central News).—There is a total of 5,585 graduates from government and private colleges and universities in the current year, it is learned from the Ministry of Education.

Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,390. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,262. Graduates of natural sciences number 690; of literature and arts 529; of agriculture 471; of commerce 466; of medicine 401 and of education 307. Graduates from normal colleges, numbering 75 are the fewest.

Up till July 20 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,877 graduates to various government organisations for service of practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 116 of civil engineering, 128 of mechanical engineering and 61 of electrical engineering. There are 162 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accounting, 38 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Chinese Sappers To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

The Chinese personnel of the Fortress Royal Engineers will celebrate their Golden Jubilee on Friday afternoon with a Swimming Gala-in-the-Army pool, at 2.45 p.m., when some interesting sport should be witnessed.

Competing units are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of 22nd Fortress Coy and the Right-half and Left-half Sections of 40th Fortress Coy.

The programme will comprise: Six lengths freestyle relay; Four lengths medley-relay (back, breast, outermost, side-stroke and free); Tableau of Chinese personnel of both Companies; Four men x 60½ yards free-style relay; Diving (Low board, standing-swallowneck and back); High-Bone run; Swallow and one optional relay; Four men x 60½ yards free-style relay; Exhibition by three Chinese Bathing Club divers; Inter-Company 133½ yards free-style relay (Section Officer, Chinese Sergeant, Chinese Corporal and Chinese Sapper).

League Tennis

Craigengower Beat Army 7-2 In "D" Division

Craigengower Cricket Club recorded another victory in the "D" Division of the local tennis league yesterday, accounting for the Army by 7 sets to 2 at Happy Valley.

Scores were:

K. M. Au and C. M. Lee beat Q.M.S. Ford and L/Cpl Stoner 6-4; beat Spr Easley and Sgt Ailey 6-3; beat S/Sgt Mitchell and Sgt G. A. 6-4; beat Ford and Laung and Y. C. Mok beat Ford and Stoner 6-0; lost to Easley and Ailey 3-6; beat Mitchell and Mussum 6-4; M. C. Hung and C. M. Lee beat Ford and Stoner 6-2; lost to Easley and Ailey 2-6; beat Mitchell and Mussum 6-2.

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For Productive Relief of Refugees in China through Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

Tickets on Sale at Lunchtime at

HONGKONG HOTEL

CAFE WISEMAN

DAIRY FARM

And All Day at the STAR FERRY WHARF

ORGANIZED BY THE CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Alleged Fears Of Turkey

ANKARA, July 29 (Reuter).—There are persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Soviet Union will give Turkey a renewed assurance that Russia has no ambitions and aspirations regarding any position in Turkish territory.

The rumours add that the assurance will take the form of a personal letter from M. Stalin to President Inceu.

Any such development would do much to improve Soviet-Turkish relations, removing the misgivings and suspicions created by Hitler and Ribbentrop.

A further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Turkey would tend to strengthen Turkey's strategic position, enabling her to give undivided attention to defending herself in the west.

Turkish and Soviet official sources, however, both deny any knowledge of such a move.



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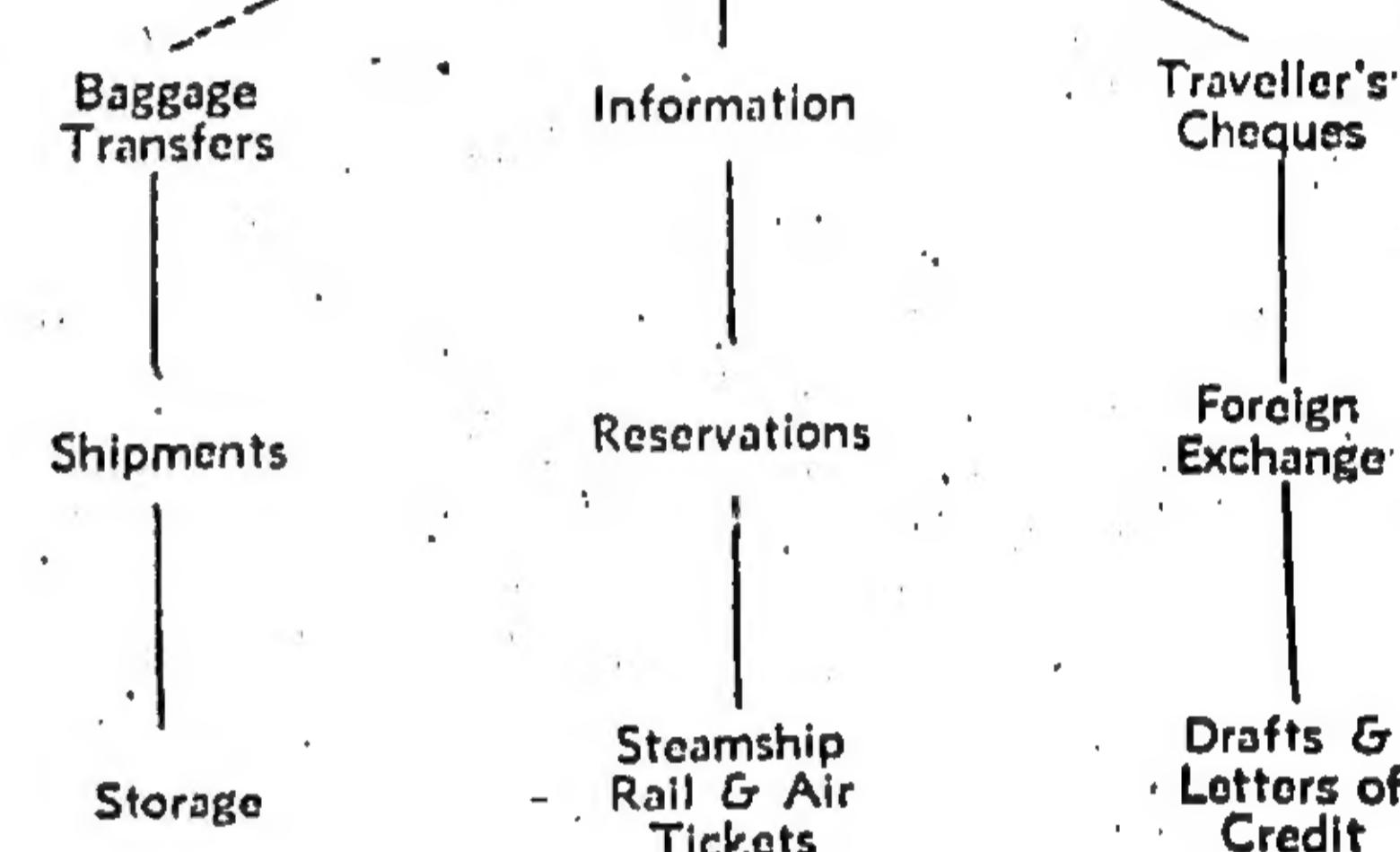
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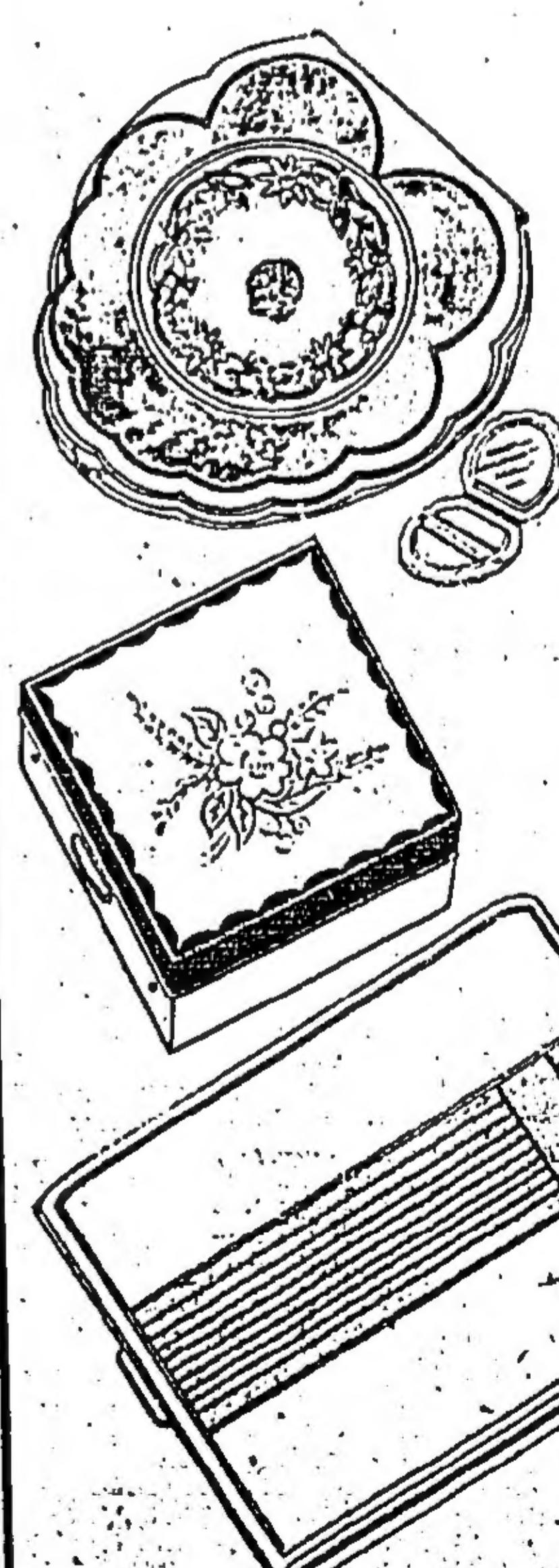
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Prayer At Nine Movement

The Council of the Big Ben Silent Minute Observatory has received the following message from the King: "His Majesty the King is much interested to hear of the progress of this Movement, and is glad to know that it is being so widely supported."

In addition, the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury have both commended the practice, now widely followed, of silent prayer when over the wireless. Big Ben is heard striking the evening hour of nine.

The call for prayer at nine was first made in a letter to "The Times" signed by Lord Davidson, Mr K. A. Layton-Bennett and Mr Gordon Robins on the morrow of the capitulation of France.

Million Suffer From Alcoholism In U.S.

At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism, the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists, Dr. Thomas Moyers, said in New York.

"This group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Moyers added.

"Alcoholism costs America \$50,000,000 a year."

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.

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Around The Courses

Systematic Instruction For Caddies

Points Awards at Kowloon

Weeding Out "Duds" And Regular Employment

(By "Birdie")

LIKE MOST other local labour in Hongkong, caddies are lowly paid, and it is, perhaps, looking a gift horse in the mouth to complain of services rendered. But there is no gainsaying that the function of a caddie has a great effect on the progress of one's game, and his ability to find or lose a ball makes or mars one's peace of mind.

There are, of course, several ways of losing a ball. A long hit into the rough or a gorgeous slice around the bend of a hill are two ways that invariably attach no blame to the caddie. Conditions of weather and the state of one's ball are two other factors that should be taken into consideration.

And then much depends on the player himself, for often a caddie will model his work on the mentality and attitude of his employer. Rough words or threats seldom gain good results.

Fundamental requirement, of course, is good eyesight. In co-operation with a knowledge of the game, I have known a caddie to think that his only work was to carry the clubs around and leave the finding of the ball to the player.

And of most invaluable assistance both to oneself and future players are words of advice—given in a decent manner. I can tell you that it is greatly appreciated by the caddies.

They all have to learn at sometime or other, and though a golfer may feel grieved that he should be the one to have a beginner inflicted on him, it might just as well have been someone else.

Record Loss

PORT WORTH, Texas.—Over the last five-year stretch, methodical Ralph Guldahl has put together a National Open championship scoring record that pales into insignificance the performances of any golfers before him.

Only the great Bob Jones and Gene Sarazen can boast of a better average finishing position and neither can approach the big Texan's scores.

Since 1931 Guldahl has won the open twice (in successive years), has set new winning total, 281, and has finished no worse than eighth.

Best Of All Over Last Five Years

GULD AHL'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Major Baseball

Tigers Humble N.Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—Detroit Tigers today humbled the powerful New York Yankees 6-3 in the American Baseball League. Cleveland Indians trounced Washington Senators 5-1. Scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

R. H. E.
Detroit 6 7 1
Battery—Newhouser, Rowe; Sullivan,
New York 3 0 2
Battery—Donald, Stanceau, Branch;
Murphy, Rosar.

Cleveland 5 12 1
Washington 1 0 1
Battery—Chase, Carrasquel; Early.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston 3 8 0
Battery—Javerry, Hutchings, Lamanno;
Beres, Montgomery.
Pittsburgh 3 12 2
Battery—Sullivan, Kilinger, Davis;
Lopez.
Caled at the end of the seventh owing
to rain.

Philadelphia 4 14 3
Battery—Pearson, Beck, Grissom,
Hoerst, Nelson; Warren.
Chicago 12 14 0
Battery—Lee, French; McCullough.

Selecting V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. Swimming Team

TRIALS to select the V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. swimming team to meet the Combined Chinese in the grand charity gala next month were held at the V.R.C. pool yesterday, and though several events were swum off, it was decided, in the absence of several swimmers, to hold further trials later.

Outstanding feature of yesterday's events was the defeat of A. K. Rumjahn by T. Lopes over the 50 yards back-stroke. Lopes clocked 32.4 secs, which was 1.4 seconds ahead of Rumjahn, the Colony champion.

Times in the 50 yards free-style were encouraging. Two were under 27 seconds, these by G. Saunders and E. A. Roberts, while B. S. Wilson was clocked at 27 dead.

Results were:

100 yards—1, L. Rosa-Pereira (62.2/3); 2, L. A. Benn (64.1/3).

Women's 50 yards—1, M. Noronha (37); 2, S. Grant (37.1/3).

50 yards—First heat—1, G. Saunders (26.6/3); 2, J. Fenton (28.1/3); Second heat—1, E. A. Roberts (26.3/3); 2, B. S. Wilson (27).

50 yards back stroke—1, T. Lopes (32.2/3); 2, A. K. Rumjahn (33.4/3).

Members' 50 yards back stroke handi-cap—First heat—1, A. G. Carvalho (32.6/3); 2, P. A. Hull (42); Second heat—1, J. C. Fenton (37); 2, F. A. Noronha (38).

Lawn Bowls Pairs

Big Victories In Matches At Happy Valley

PAIRS championship matches at Happy Valley yesterday resulted in overwhelming victories for D. A. Rozario and J. S. Landolt, and W. McLeod and W. S. Dall.

The former trounced J. S. Gelling and H. G. Wallington 36-7, while the latter accounted for A. Mansell and G. E. Stephens 30-12.

Kowloon Games

Closest game was that at the Kowloon Football Club where W. B. Harris and A. Soutar beat L. R. Sykes and J. C. Gill by two shots, 21-19.

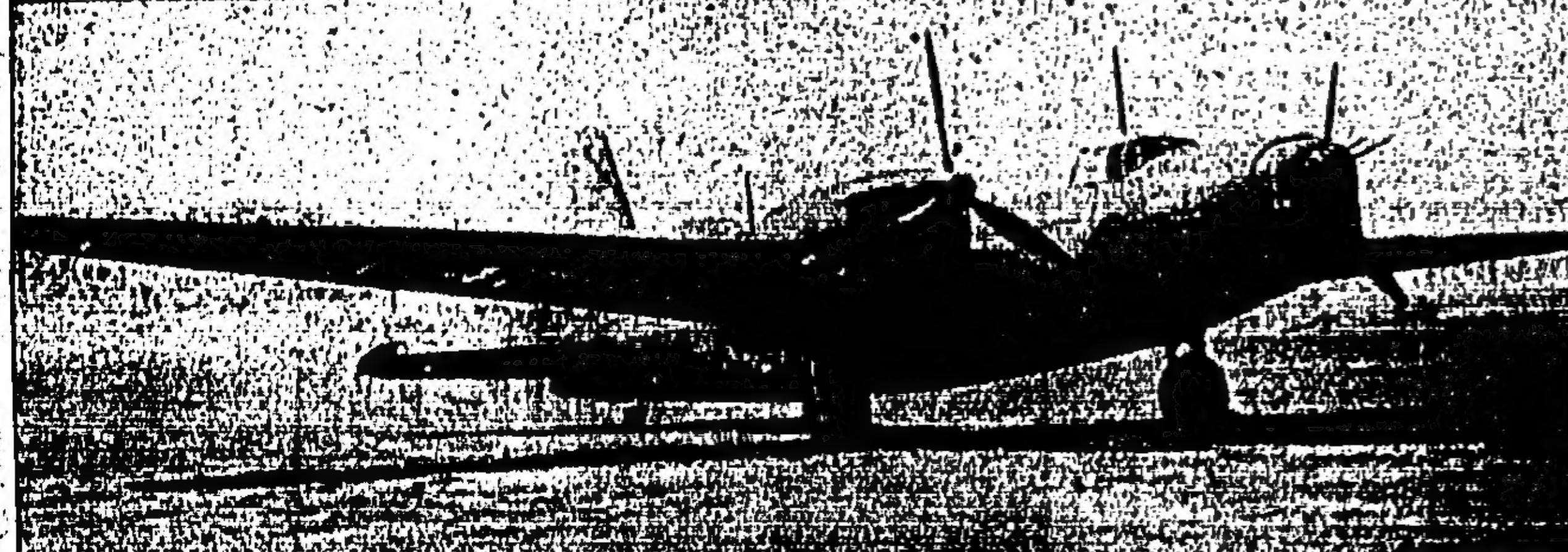
At the Kowloon Cricket Club, B. Bosio and H. R. Pinna beat J. Hurst and C. E. Turpin 25-15.

Other Games

Navy "C" easily beat 8th Constal Regiment 5-1, goals for the winners being notched by Wilson 2, Rice 2 and Gardiner. McNulty replied for the Battery.

Signals had little difficulty in beating Middlesex "B" 5-1. Scorers were Pitcher 3, McCann and Bedford for Signals, and Peacock for Middlesex.

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TYPES OF BOMBER HITTING HITLER
12.—Vickers-Armstrong Wellington.

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R. K. ("Dick") Collings and T. B. ("Tommy") Low, winners of the First Summer Foursomes at Happy Valley.

How To Play Baseball

6. The Shortstop

AS THE SHORTSTOP generally receives twice as many hit balls as any other infielder the position should be played by a fast moving player with excellent ability to field ground balls clean and to throw accurately and fast.

1. POSITION. Play as far away and back of base line as will permit him to field that territory. For lefthanded hitters, play nearly up to the base line. Play up to or in front of the line when third base is occupied, and the play is to home plate. A lefthanded man would not be able to play the position well.

2. FIELDING THE POSITION. The shortstop should decide where he is going to throw the ball on every pitch. If it comes to him. He should never be afraid to make errors or one bad stops on ground or fly balls, when they are out of reach of two hands. Always get squarely in front of a ground ball so if it takes a bad hop, there is still a chance to catch it.

Watch the ball into the hands and do not be looking towards first, second, or third just because that is the place to which the play is to be made.

Advance fast on slow balls.

The shortstop does not have to worry about short hunts, but balls which carom off the pitcher's glove and easy rollers he must get; it may be best sometimes to pick them up with the bare hand.

3. THROWING. The overhead throw is usually made to first, although on some wide boundaries it will be necessary to throw underhand—a side step in order to prevent the delay in rising up. Throwing to second is often underhanded. On throwing home from a deep position, it is not a mistake to hop it into the catcher.

It is a good plan to toss or throw the ball on the inside of the second baseman on a double play to allow him to throw to first without the runner bothering him. Height to the throw gives the second baseman a better chance to make the play.

Hold the ball when there is not a chance to throw a man out.

When the shortstop fumbles or drops the ball he should seldom try for a double, nor should he throw if he has not a chance to get the runner at first.

4. COVERING SECOND BASE. The shortstop should cover second on all balls hit to the right side of the diamond, when the leftfielder makes the play into second, or when the ball has been hit over the rightfielder's head and the second baseman is out to relay the ball in.

He covers second on right field hits when a man is on first, ready to steal. He should cover according to the signals received from the pitcher; in case of a double steal, the shortstop will cover second if the signal was for him to do so.

5. TAGGING RUNNERS. In tagging a man, shortstop should wait on the bag and not advance down the line unless he is chasing a base runner. He should not tag the runner so hard that he is likely to tum-

ble the ball. Keep the ball between runner and the bag.

5. COVERING THIRD BASE. Cover third when that base is occupied and the third baseman is chasing a fly ball. Cover third on bunts and hit-and-run play when third baseman is fielding the ball.

6. BACKING UP THE BABES. Back up second when a single goes into right. Go into field and relay the ball in from left or centre field on long hits. Back up second when the throw is made to second baseman; back up third on throws which are made from the catcher.

Be ready to cut a ball off in front of third baseman on a play at third base from the outfield when such a throw is useless.

When a base runner is caught between second and third always run him back to second to tag him. It holds him on that base if he is safe. This holds true between first and second, run him back to first.

8. SUGGESTIONS. (1) Always be cool, alert and always know to what place the ball should be thrown if it comes. Take chances, do not be afraid of picking up plenty of dirt with the ball. Do not worry about errors. Do not fail to keep up the life of the club. Do not be afraid to bend the back and legs on ground balls.

(2) Very often the shortstop can run back of third base and handle a fly better than the latter player. He should be decisive in his run and shall call that he is to take the ball.

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Castoria is so mild and gentle in action it can be taken from babyhood to 11 years. Get acquainted with Castoria—the safe laxative made especially and only for children. Keep a bottle on hand always.



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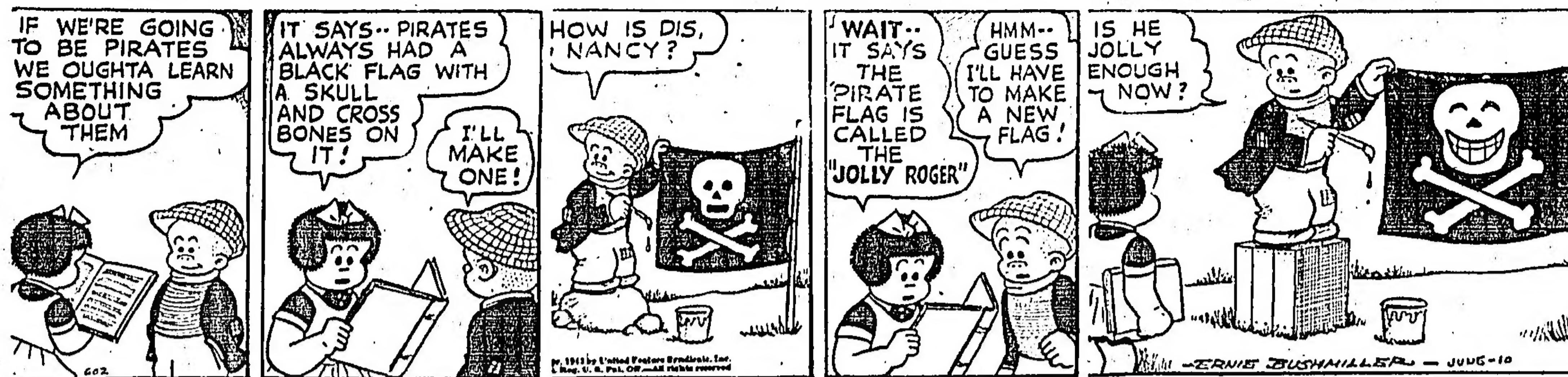
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Australians Are Fully Equipped

General's Tribute To Local Communities

"THE A.I.F. in Malaya has all the necessary equipment to deal with any enemy, particularly in the type of country in which the fighting would take place," declared the General Officer Commanding the A.I.F. in Malaya, Major-General Gordon Bennett, in an interview with "Australian Associated Press."

"When the A.I.F. left Australia it was a well-trained body, but since the men have been here they have knuckled down under trying conditions, and they are even better trained," he said.

"The men realize, from the Australian viewpoint, as well as the Empire viewpoint, that Singapore occupies the most important strategic position next to the Suez Canal.

"If Singapore goes, then the enemy holds a barrier between Australia and the rest of the world and Australia would not be able to send assistance to the mother country, and Britain could not help us. The A.I.F. has not only man-power but also the material to prevent this."

Big Manoeuvres

Since the A.I.F. has been in Malaya it has undergone several big manoeuvres, capable tank-hunting squads have been organized, and the men are now able efficiently to find their way with a compass in the densest jungle.

A.I.F. units interchange officers with British regiments, and there is a fine spirit of co-operation between the British and Australian troops, said Maj.-Gen. Bennett.

It is pleasing to note how popular the A.I.F. has become with the children, particularly the children natives. This is a most important bond in these times, when outside forces attempt to influence the civil population, says the Associated Press correspondent.

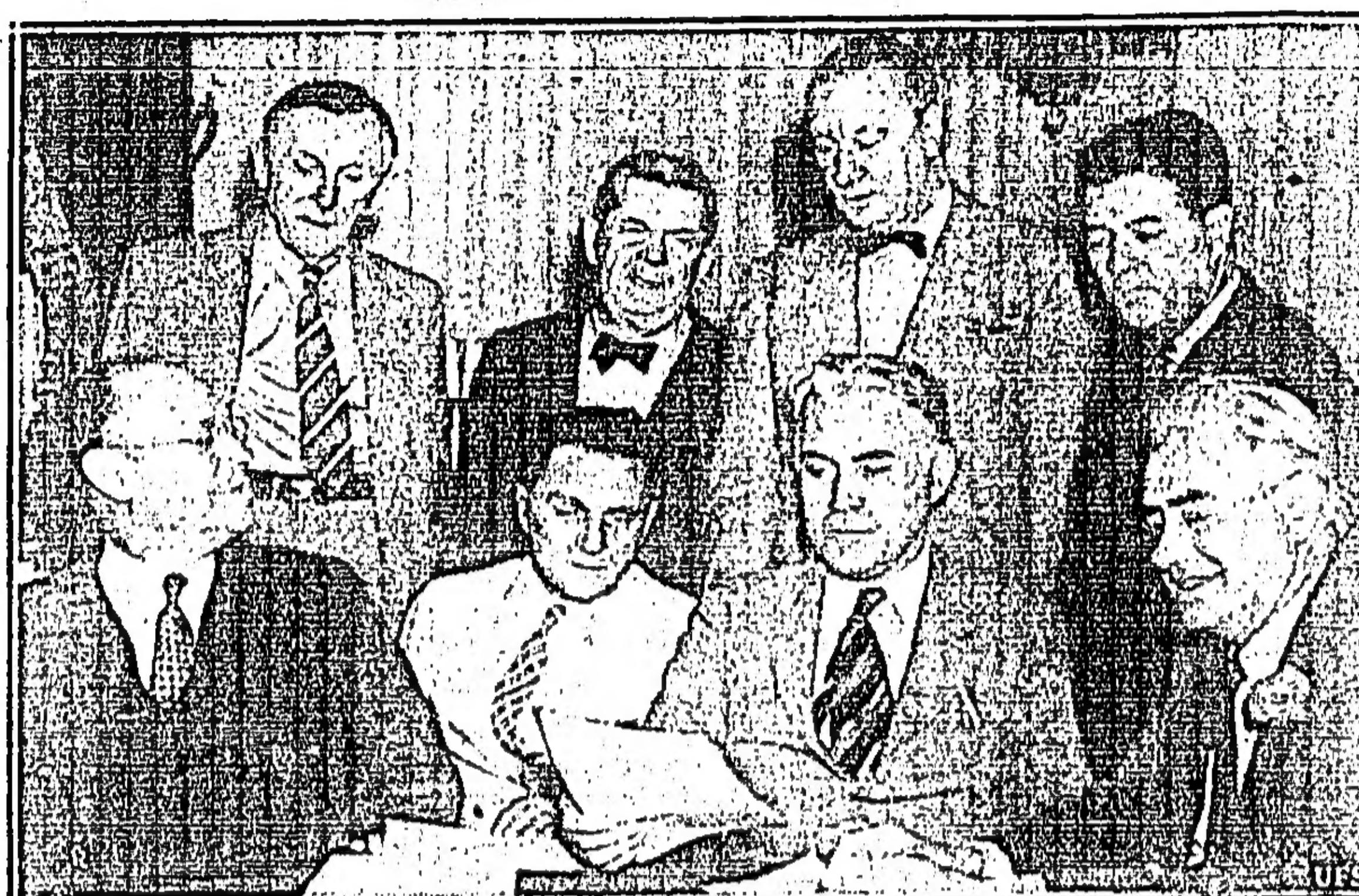
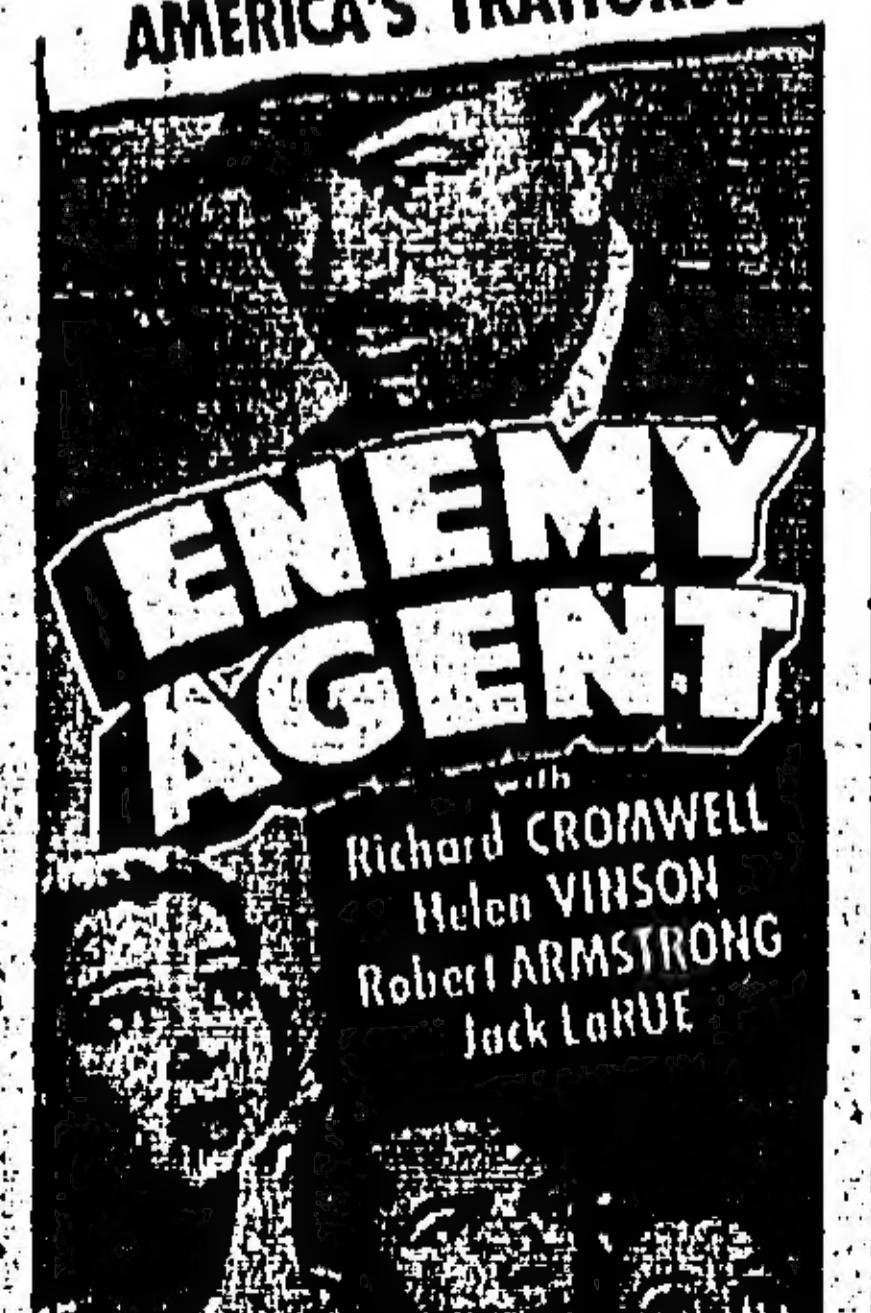
The local communities have done much to provide amenities for the A.I.F.

"I would like especially to praise the work done for the A.I.F. by British men and women in Malaya. The women run canteens, often doing the cooking for our soldiers, although they are not used to this work in their own homes," said Major-General Bennett.

"Special Anzac clubs have been established in almost every centre, with the co-operation of the local residents. At one centre, a special market has been built by the Chinese, so that the men will not be exploited."

TO-DAY at the KING'S

G-MEN ON THE TRAIL OF AMERICA'S TRAITORS!



NON-INTERVENTIONISTS—Congressional non-interventionists who differ with President Roosevelt. Seated, from left: Senators Robert A. Taft, Gerald P. Nye, Henrik Shipstead and Representative James F. O'Connor, of Montana. Standing: Senators William J. Bulow, Raymond E. Willis, Robert R. Reynolds and Robert M. La Follette.

Shipping Losses In Battle Of The Atlantic Can Be Faced

These are the figures to remember if you want to know how the Battle of the Atlantic is going.

Since the war began, Britain has obtained control of more than 100,000 tons of extra shipping—by capture from the enemy, from her Allies, by purchase, or by her own new building.

The United States has more than 7,000,000 tons of shipping in her existing merchant fleet. Britain can certainly launch 1,000,000 tons of new shipping a year from her own yards. The United States launched almost 4,000,000 tons of new ships in the last year of the last war and she can easily pass that figure in the later stages of this.

New Building
Let us examine the replacement side at greater length. In view of the need for strengthening the Navy and because of the large volume of repair-work-on-hand, Britain's own shipyards may not be able to produce new merchant tonnage much in excess of one million gross tons per annum.

The Empire does not possess facilities for the large-scale construction of merchant ships, though it is undoubtedly in a position to make a considerably bigger contribution than in the last war, when the gross tonnage launched rose from 26,700 in 1913 to 68,500 in 1917, 230,500 in 1918 and 298,500 in 1919.

These figures show that the position is not precarious. But the threat is a real one, for the Nazis have advantages which the Germans did not possess in the last war. They now command the coastline from Norway to the Gulf of Biscay, as well as the shipyards of the conquered countries.

The bomber has been added to the submarine, the surface raider and the minelayer as a weapon of attack upon shipping. Moreover, the British Navy no longer has the support of the French Navy. Nor has it the use of the bases in Ireland that proved so helpful in the last war.

Temporary Shortage

British losses have been heavy. A further substantial tonnage has been damaged, but a good deal of this has since been repaired. All the same, as the figures given above show, if losses are balanced against gains, the net addition to the tonnage at Britain's disposal is still well over five million gross tons.

True, Great Britain's importing capacity has not increased in proportion to the gain of tonnage, for a substantial number of vessels have been diverted to the Fighting Services, while the average length of a voyage has increased appreciably as a result of the virtual cessation of trade with Continental Europe, and the average speed per vessel has been reduced by the introduction of the convoy system. But the tonnage at present at Great Britain's disposal is inadequate for all essential purposes.

The mere fact that Britain has hitherto been able to import all her essential requirements, besides carrying

Enough Food In Reich—But Only For The Rich

A REMARKABLE article in the Swiss newspaper *De Tat*, from its Berlin correspondent, reveals that German workers often go hungry, although food stocks are plentiful and the Nazi upper-class is living in comparative luxury.

The mood of the German people can only be described as exceedingly irritated, the correspondent says.

Rations are unexpectedly shorter this summer, which is attributed to the necessity of laying in stocks to tide over a long period, but, according to the correspondent, nobody knows the reason for this necessity.

"Everybody is trusting that the war will end this year, as Hitler promised," he adds. "All from the hum-

bliest workman to the big scale employer, cling to the prophecy,

"Money is concentrated in the not

very large upper class, which despite taxation, leads a remarkably pleasant life, but, among the mass of the people many faces are sallow with privation.

"The poorer classes are beginning

to look ragged, because the cloth

ration system does not cover the

breast needs, while the quality of the ersatz materials is deteriorating."

Smokers who desire the best ask for—

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50 for \$1.45 The Best Cigarette in the World

Five Tunnel Way Out Of Kansas Gaol

Five dangerous, long-term convicts escaped recently from Kansas State Penitentiary in what was described as the most "amazing and ingenious" break in the history of the penitentiary.

The men made their escape by digging a 30-foot tunnel behind the wall of a shaft in the prison coal mine. They tunneled into a concrete sewer pipe and after crawling 175 feet through the pipe they broke out of it and dug up 10 feet to freedom.

The warden said the men had worked on their elaborate escape scheme for probably a year.

The state highway patrol and county officers throughout northeastern Kansas and surrounding states worked with meagre clues in their search for the men. The prisoners, who made their break during the night, had a start of at least an hour or perhaps two or three.

The men fled in a 1937 Chevrolet coupe which belonged to a guard in the mine.

All of the men were in the prison for capital crimes and all had been there for more than nine years.

D'Oyly Carte Is Alive, Kicking

Famous Opera Company

LONDON.—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, long associated with the best Gilbert and Sullivan interpretations, has returned to London's West End for the first time since 1933, with a rousing performance of "The Gondoliers" before an audience in which steel helmets far out-numbered the silk topers.

It was the first night of four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera at the old Savoy Theatre which Richard D'Oyly built especially for the famous opera team in 1881.

The opening was another indication of—the determination of the theatrical world to carry on and was in keeping with the D'Oyly Carte tradition of giving life to some of the best light musical literature ever written.

The war services have taken many of the younger members of the chorus but their places were filled by former choristers who had been exempted from military service.

There was little indication that the effects of war had cut into the high standards of this company which has toured Canada and the United States.

Dunera Guard To Be Tried

ORDERS have been issued for the trial by court martial of the commanding officer of the military personnel on board the liner Dunera when it was carrying internees to Australia.

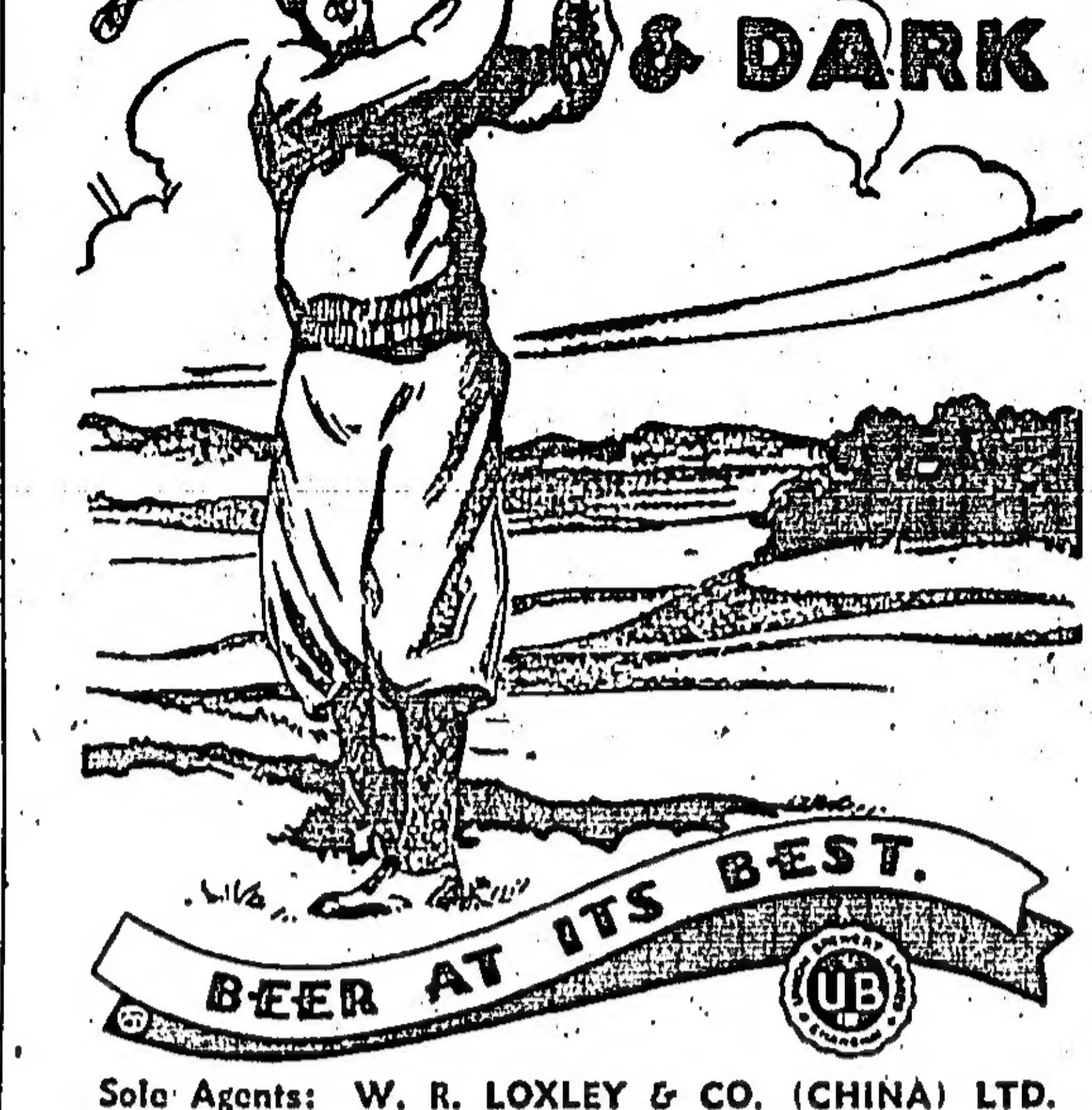
A regimental sergeant-major and a sergeant are also to be court-martialed.

Captain Margesson, Secretary for War, stated in a written Parliamentary answer that this action was to be taken as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of the military personnel during the voyage.

In February Mr Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) demanded in the House of Commons an official inquiry into allegations against the guard aboard the Dunera.

He alleged that most of the 2,400 people on board were friendly Jewish aliens, that they were robbed and were batten down and allowed on deck only on certain occasions.

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THE CHANTECLER
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFFINS
Served in the Snack Bar

Our Premier Promises To Win War

→ FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent. and 75 per cent. of what?

Regular Rest Needed

I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at their lathe and working men and women did not take off their clothes for a week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent. of that?

There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk; if we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations

Next, allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to herbivorous meals which may be satisfactory to dietary scientists who would like to make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America

Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr Harry Hopkins the other day of the intention of the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which food can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (Cheers), so I do not think I need be told that I am helping Lord Haw-Haw. If he never gets any more consolation than he gets from me (Laughter), his luck will be as bad as his deserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

I wish it to be known all over the United States how encouraging is their action.

Division And Raids

Mr Churchill also referred to division. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dummies. It would not be wonderful if they failed to preserve the same level of output per pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extraordinary blitzes on our ports and manufacturing centres, restrictions of black-out, interruption and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Dispersion of Factories

Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved

The work people may have to be moved from their homes, a plant may have to be shifted and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice or hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficulties (Cheers).

Despite all troubles, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Force are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dislocation of black-outs, dispersion and so on, each man is turning out on the whole each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement

It may be said that one-third more workers and one-third more output is quite. But it has to be remembered that all adverse factors have been cancelled out. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval shipbuilding now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war although work is now immeasurably more complex than then.

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire

You must be content with my assurance that progress and expansion on a great scale are continuous and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under the fire of the enemy and under aerial assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to subjection.

It has been done in spite of difficulties of dispersion. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has raised both actually and rela-

Franco-Japanese Pact Terms

→ FROM PAGE ONE

ever, since yesterday lost effect owing to the dollar-payment clause.

French Fears

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
ALGERIA, July 29 (UPI)—The "Dernières Nouvelles" declares that

the new pact with Japan, France may one day if she honours her signature, be drawn into a fight with America. The paper admits that the odds would be against Japan if a Far Eastern war developed, stressing that the Japanese could contrive with a great effort to build a maximum of 250 planes a month, while America has already reached a monthly production of 1,300.

Authorised Garrison

HANOI, July 29 (UPI)—It is officially stated that 40,000 Japanese troops are authorized to be stationed in South Indo-China.

tively. Now that air battles are developing again in scale and intensity, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much ahead of the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

As to bombers—British production alone without taking into account American—we have doubled our power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

Greatest Harvest

In the next three months, taking in American reinforcements, we shall double it again and in the next six months after that we shall redouble it.

We have ploughed up land by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. We have been bombed and blighted out. But even in this seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak of the last war.

Labour's Support

When our new factories become available, and when the Minister of Labour has completed his task of collecting workers from the unessential industries we must produce more, but to reach the level in two years which was only reached in the fourth year of the last war is an achievement which deserves something better than flouts and jeers (Cheers). We are told now body labour is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (Laughter and cheers). We had many devastating stoppages in strikes in the last war. In the last two years of nearly 12 million days were lost through labour disputes. During the whole of this war 23 months, we have lost less than 2 million days.

I am anxious to have the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

Cause For Optimism

When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House and the country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with magnificent strength and courage and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

The United States, the greatest single Power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in rising wrath to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority is broken and air attacks on this country for the time being have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from won, is partly from American intervention, moving progressively in our favour.

Worst Not Over

It is a fact that the Nile Valley is so much safer than two or three months ago.

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretence of theme and doctrine and has sunk even deeper in moral and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy; that almost all his conquests have proved burdens and worse.

All this massive towering to facts on which we are entitled to dwell must not lead us for a moment to suppose that the worst is over.

The formidable power of Nazi Germany, the vast destructive munitions they have made or captured, the skill and ruthlessness of their centralised war direction, the prostrate conditions of so many peoples under their yoke, the resources of so many lands which will be made, to some extent, available to them—all these restrain, isolate and forbid the slightest relaxation. It would be madness to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us.

Invasion Season Near

"The invasion" season is at hand. All armed forces have been warned to be at concert pitch on September 1 and to retain the utmost vigilance meanwhile. We have to reckon with a gambler's desperation. Yet we stand here still the champion. If we fall, all fall; and if we fall, all fall together. It is only by the superb, intense and prolonged effort of the whole British Empire that the great combination of about three-quarters of the human race against Naziism will come into vehement and dynamic life.

For more than a year we have been all alone; all alone we have had to guard the treasures of mankind.

Although there may be profound and encouraging changes in the situation, our own final and commanding responsibilities remain undiminished, and we shall only discharge them by continuing to pour out in the common cause the utmost endeavours of our strength and virtue and, if need be, to proffer the last drop of our heart's blood. (Loud Cheers.)

Spore Reaction To Freezing Orders

→ FROM PAGE ONE

hers which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappy true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communiques were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodation, cantonments, amusements etcetera, while apart from Saturday's freezing notification, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident

The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in its expansion programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force; however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must necessarily be strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also in the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, realize the value of maintaining the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special coast guard.

Defence Extensions

Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy calibre artillery. Up country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have now become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is fractionally demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high-speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written.)

Malaya's dispersion of factories

is clearly demonstrated by the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

On the strength of these conditions, Finland decided that the Finnish Legation in London should suspend its activities and would be grateful to know whether the British held the same views in relation to the British Legation's activities in Helsinki.

Britain Agrees

This opinion was evidently shared by Britain. Judging from the recent statement in the House of Commons that relations could be broken off at any time.

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BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

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Spending In South Africa Discouraged

JOHANNESBURG, July 29 (Reuter).—All avoidable public and private spending should be avoided and discouraged, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister for Finance, told South Africans in a speech here today.

Although there was nothing inflationary about the Union's increased note issue since the outbreak of war, since it went naturally with the increased business activity, there was more money available for spending than was required to finance production and transfer the available goods, he said.

Mr Hofmeyr appealed to individuals to exercise rigid economy, especially in the purchase of imported goods to seek cheap substitutes for high-priced articles and to abstain from the purchase of fixed property at inflated prices.

He foreshadowed steps to control profiteering and enforcement of price control.

Ship Building In U. S.

SINGAPORE, July 29 (Reuter).—The "Seattle Times" says: "826 ships with a total of 5,359,000 gross tons were on the slipways or under contract in American shipyards on June 1, 1941, as compared with 281 vessels of 1,528,200 gross tons on July 1, 1940."

Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

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SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10

RULES

The following Rules will govern the Competition:

1.—The Competition is open to all photographers.

2.—The entries awarded the Ilford Trophies for the best and second-best pictures in each competition will not be entitled to any other prizes.

3.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what they judge to be the best work in each Section. Each entry must be accompanied by a form which will be published during the period of the Competition, and which must be pasted on back of entry.

4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—Any photograph entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already exhibited in other competitions are ineligible.

6.—No compensation will be accepted for non-delivery of, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black and white, or toned pictures, and must be submitted in monochrome photographs are ineligible.

8.—Pictures submitted in sepia tone should be accompanied by a smaller print in black and white, not exceeding one-third the size of one Section.

9.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be of one of the following sizes—10x12, 10x14.

10.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

11.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

12.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

13.—The conclusion of the Competition, entries will be returned to the Telegraph offices within seven days.

14.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or, knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating with him once with:

The Hon. General Secretary, I.I.C.S.P.C., Old City Hall, The Inspector, 49, Pokfulam Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd floor.

The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 52, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

10 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

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The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

16 cents per copy

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

DONATIONS TO CAUSES

Bomber Fund Support

The tenth donation (\$100,000) from the British Commonwealth Air Force Fund, the British Royal Air Force Fund, a sixth donation (\$113,000) from the Hongkong Electric Recreation Club Swimming Gala and the another sixth donation (\$75,000) from the Hongkong Cricket Club, and several "recurring" donations, brought yesterday's total of the Bomber Fund to \$2,439,017.54. The following is the list as at the end:

Mr. and Mrs. N. Macfadyen \$ 5

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. F. (third donation) 75

Petrole Trading Co. Ltd. 10

Hongkong Electric Recreation Club (Swimming Gala and Swindles) 113

"N. M." (monthly donation) 50

"W. M." (monthly donation) 10

M.B.C. 10

Craigengower Cricket Club (sixth donation) 75

"No. 14" 5

Bonhill Fund, M.L. 7,00

All Ranks "D" Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots (tenth donation) 60,50

W. V. Yellow 60

EMERGENCY REFUGEE COUNCIL 50

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Emergency Refugee Council (Soup Kitchen) in memory of the late Mr. L. A. Macfadyen:

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cemicic, \$3.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in memory of the late Mr. L. A. Macfadyen:

Dr. E. L. de Souza, \$1.

In memory of the late Mr. L. A. Macfadyen, \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. D. Rose, \$3.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledge receipt of the following donations in memory of the late Mr. L. A. Macfadyen:

Mr. and Mrs. K. Alasdair, \$2.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernarda de Souza, \$5.

S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. A. Macfadyen, \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Macfadyen, \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Alasdair, \$20.

B.W.O.F.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mr. L. A. Macfadyen:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. A. Macfadyen, \$1.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Alasdair, \$2.

DONATIONS WAITING

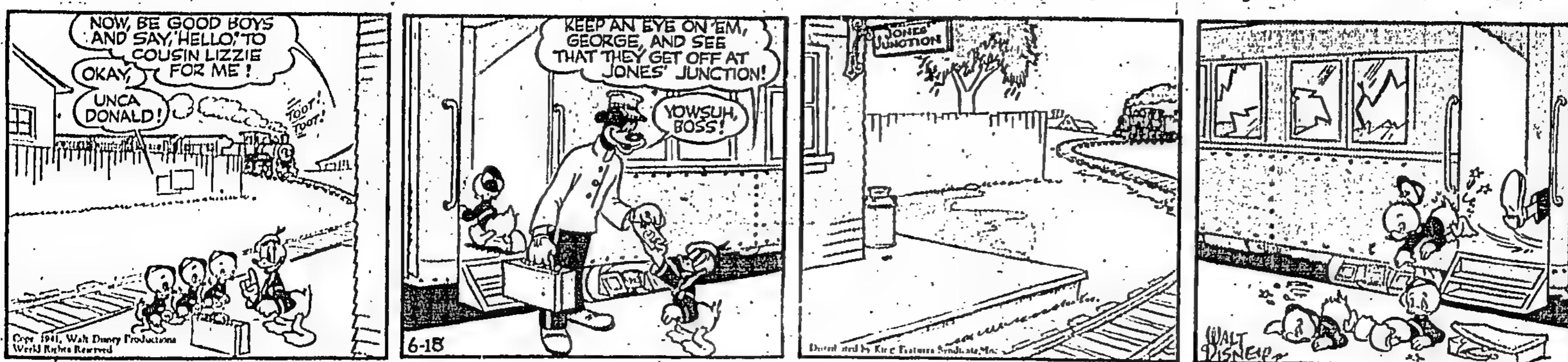
Donations for the following organisations await collection at the office of the S. C. M. Post: Associação Portuguesa Socorros Mutuos; London War Fund; Emergency Refugee Council; S.P.C.A.; New Territories Relief Association; Sir Vincent de Paul; Little Sisters of the Poor; British Prisoners of War Fund; B.P.R.D.C.

Cheero Club Collection

In response to enquiries, the Cheero Club, which is a collecting station for old tins and newspapers, has forwarded the South China Morning Post War Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Alasdair, \$20.

DONALD DUCK



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If you wear sharkskin to the sea, then you are in the swim. It's the latest thing in bathing suits. ABOVE—Starlet Mary Howard dons a red-and-white suit of sharkskin, while Ann Morris uses the same colour scheme, only polka dots. CENTRE—For beach relaxation, Linda Turner chooses white gabardine slacks, with sweater coat in brilliant red, white and blue. RIGHT—Small blue and white checked taffeta is used by Ann Rutherford for her yachting suit, with cyclone lace ruffie trim on the bodice and step-in-shorts.

SHARKSKIN FOR SUMMER SIRENS



CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play
AND
How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

New Method Is Equally Safe

"DEAR Mrs Culbertson: Our little group has taken up the new methods of the Culbertson System and, generally speaking, has found them very satisfactory. However, we do not always get good results with the new procedure in the matter of two-bids. This hand gave us a lot of trouble in our last session. North dealer, North-South vulnerable.

♦ A 9
♦ K 10 8 6
♦ Q A K Q 8 4
♦ 4 3
♦ 2 10 8 7 6 5 3 2
♦ 4 3
♦ Q 6
♦ Q 5

Our bidding (I sat North) proceeded:

North East South West
2 ♦ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
4 N T Pass 5 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass Pass

* Culbertson 4-5 Notrump convention.
"We managed to stop short of a slam, but still had to take a loss on the deal. West opened the club king and continued with the ace, ruffing dummy. My partner cashed the spade ace, but then had to guess how to get back to his own hand. Unfortunately, he guessed wrong, cashing two hearts, then ruffing a third heart. West over-ruffed and East's spade queen was still good. Of course, if South had ruffed a diamond, he could then have dropped the two high trumps on one trick and fulfilled the contract, but this was just a guess."

To-morrow's Hand
Rubber bridge.
Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

Q 10 9 8 4 2
♦ A 8 2
♦ Q 8 3
♦ Q 2

♦ K 7
♦ Q 7
♦ A 10 9
♦ 5 4
♦ Q 7 3
♦ A 8
♦ K 6 4
♦ Q 6 0
♦ A 10 4

How should East-West defend against South's three notrump contract?

WHAT Was This Woman's SECRET?

WE know that Helen of Troy was beautiful enough to have one of the most famous battles in history fought in her honour, and we could certainly do with someone to-day whose face alone could launch us a thousand ships. But what no one can quite make up his mind about is whether or not the lovely Helen was also a drug addict.

Here and there a fragment in her story seems to point to the fact that Helen definitely was.

For instance, in the Odyssey, Homer tells us that when Telemachus visited Menelaus (Helen's lawful husband) in Sparta, the remembrances of Ulysses and other warriors acted very depressingly on the assembly, so Menelaus ordered a banquet to be served and Helen herself prepared the guests a peculiar drink.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine a drug, Nepenthe, which gave forgetfulness of evil."

"Those who had drunk of this did not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead; even if a brother or a beloved son had been killed before their eyes by the enemy."

HELEN OF TROY
is the woman.

In this article,
MARCUS HOLLYSTONE
will help you to
know her a little
better

son had been killed before their eyes by the enemy.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, possessed this wonder-

ful substance which Polydamna had given her; the wife of Thonis in Egypt—that fertile country which produced so many balms, some beneficial and some deadly."

MODERN science says there is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium—the vehicle of morphine.

Its characteristic effect after habitual use is a state of complete indifference towards everything except oneself.

This description from Homer has enabled doctors and historians to make another guess: namely, that Greek warriors consumed Nepenthe before battle, in order to dull their sense of danger.

Only the "initiated"—the heroes—made use of it. Surely, then, Helen had prepared this opiate at other times and other occasions for her confidants, from her store of Egyptian drugs.

AND while we are on the subject of drugs, don't make the mistake of thinking the Stone Age was as simple as it sounds.

Relics from the Stone Age—the epoch of the lake dwellers some 4,000 years ago—found in the Swiss Lakes, include not only poppy seeds but also capsules of the poppies.

On examination, these have proved not to be primitive wild poppies but the cultivated opium poppy itself.

So they knew a thing or two about Nepenthe even before the lovely Helen did!

COLONY'S TRADE FOR HALF YEAR

According to an official report released for publication by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, the combined values of the Colony's imports and exports of merchandise during the first half year of 1941 totalled \$689.8 millions (£42.6 millions) as compared with \$746.1 millions (£46.1 millions) in the first half year of 1940, and \$571.0 million (£35.1 millions) in the first half year of 1939.

In terms of local currency the total visible trade of the Colony decreased by 7.5 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 20.8 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

In terms of sterling the total visible trade of the Colony decreased by 7.0 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 21.4 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

Imports of merchandise amounted to \$307.3 millions (£23.9 millions) in the first half year of 1941 as compared with \$419.6 millions (£25.9 millions) in the first half year of 1940, and \$301.0 millions (£18.5 millions) in the first half year of 1939; whilst exports amounted to \$302.6 millions (£20.7 millions), \$326.5 millions (£20.2 millions) and \$270.0 millions (£16.6 millions) respectively.

In terms of Hongkong currency imports of merchandise decreased by 7.7 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 23.7 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939; whilst exports decreased by 7.4 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 12.8 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday is:

Buyers

H.K. Govt 4% Loan 97.50
H.K. Govt 3½% Loan (1934) 94.25
H.K. Govt 3½% Loan (1940) 94.25
Bank of East Asia 75
Canton Ins. \$225
Chinese Estates \$101
Macau Electrics \$18
H.K. Fire Ins. \$185

Sellers

Electric "O" X. Rts \$22.25
Electric Rts \$11.10

Sales

Docks \$15.70
Provident \$5.60/65
Trans \$16.00
Lights "O" \$5.00/80
Lights "N" \$1.30
Electric "N" \$21
Electric Rts. \$11
Macao Electrics \$18.30

In terms of sterling values imports of merchandise decreased by 7.7 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 23.2 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939; exports decreased by 7.4 per cent. in the first half year of 1941 as compared with the first half year of 1940, and increased by 12.7 per cent. as compared with the first half year of 1939.



Mischief

APS COSMETIC SHOPPE

Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL

Crossword Puzzle

BY LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DOWN

1—Measures of ability	8—Scenes of Battle of
2—Measures of electric charge	9—Pants to follow suit
7—Comfort	10—Gives a good dress
13—Character in Summer Night's Dream	11—Reprimands
14—Clans	(Archae)
15—Indian ornamental	12—Tremors
16—Disavow	13—Lace made of
17—Secures with	14—Parasitic insects
18—Constellation	15—Large tree
20—Girl's name	16—Smooth
21—Light cart	17—Large tree
22—Hawaiian food	18—Smooth
23—Mountain nymphs	19—After-songs
24—Hunting device	20—Wife and despise
25—Will (contraction)	21—Foolish
26—Printed	22—Foolish
27—Gained	23—Period of time
28—Dickness (French)	24—Cleaning-up oil
29—Uncle's letter	25—After-songs
44—Mountains in U.S.A.	26—Wife and despise
45—Theatre box	27—Foolish
46—Nephew's conjugal	28—Successful
47—Dread consolation	29—Most crippled

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13					14					
15						16				
17					18	19		20		
21					22			23		
24			25	26		27	28	29		
					30			31		
32	33	34			35			36	37	38
40					41	42			45	
44		45		46				47		
48			49		50	51				
52					53					
54					55					

Wednesday.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

July 30, 1941.

Watson's
Old Style Brewed
Ginger Beer



It's a delicious
beverage for
any occasion.
ITS REFRESHING "DITE"
ITS FOAMING HEAD,
ITS HEARTENING
GINGER TANG MAKE
IT JUST THE "THING"
FOR AN ENERVATING
SUMMER'S DAY.

"BREWED" BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1841

Lovely to look at—



because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE SNOW" is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE SNOW" keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

The original non-greasy
toilet preparation



Glass jars
All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(Proprietors: THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD., LONDON, Eng.)
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WHY NOT START A
SHRAPNEL BOX

1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303

S.A.

5 "	"	A Bullet
12 "	"	A Complete .303 Round
25 "	"	A Complete .50 Round
50 "	"	One Piece of R.A.F. Forest Confetti
1 Dollar "	"	1 Bomb Fuse
5 "	"	1 Parachute Flare
10 "	"	1 Incendiary Bomb
25 "	"	1 Complete Set of Spark Plugs
50 "	"	1 Small High Explosive Bomb
100 "	"	1 Large High Explosive Bomb
250 "	"	1 Bomb Rack
500 "	"	1 Stick of Bombs
1,000 "	"	A Bren Gun
5,000 "	"	Bombs & Petrol for a Visit to Berlin
10,000 "	"	1 Day's Upkeep of Squadron of Fighters
100,000 "	"	1 Spitfire or Hurricane
500,000 "	"	1 Flying Fortress
1,000,000 "	"	2 Coastal Motor Boats
7,000,000 "	"	1 Destroyer
40,000,000 "	"	1 10,000 Ton Cruiser
160,000,000 "	"	1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

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GARAGE

Stubbs Road Phone 27778-9

The Hongkong Telegraph

Wednesday, July 30, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 28015
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THOUGHT FOR JAPAN

The significance of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and America and supporting action taken by the Dominions and the Dutch East Indies has not been lost on Tokyo whose utterances to date have been singular for the lack of fire and wrath which usually accompanies any unwelcome act by the restraining influences in the Far East. To save what little face she has Japan has been compelled to "adopt a retaliatory action on similar lines but since we took the initiative and weighed the issues before doing so it can be presumed—that—the democracies considered the financial stake to be worth risking; or it may be that we realised the impossibility of realising our assets in Japanese territory or occupied territory under present conditions and decided to use them to some purpose at this opportune moment.

In actual fact the freezing is not tight and is not final. It merely slows down tremendously the flow of trade between the two blocs but it can at any time completely halt this flow and thus represents the full cocking of a pistol which was half cocked in self defence by America when she abrogated her long-standing commercial treaty with Japan just over a year ago.

Spending at the rate of £10,000,000 a day Britain has long since ceased to put a value on money as such and is bending all her immense resources to win the war regardless of cost. We are prepared to go to the limit in the Far East as well as in Europe because the same great odds are being fought for here as in the west.

No matter how much we yearned at times for a settlement of the China war and a resumption of friendship with Japan which would release our pent up forces for operations on the western front, we have been deterred by our principles, as well as the stern and unyielding attitude of America from withdrawing our support from our brother sufferers in China. Though the material loss to ourselves has been great and may be greater we shall not regret it in the long run but nobody now can say with confidence that Japan's ambitions are not as insatiable in their sphere as Hitler's are in Europe.

It is not a question of Indo-China alone. That unhappy misconception of the French people has never borne itself in the courageous manner of the Czechs but it is really Czechoslovakia all over again—but this time without the Munich.

While both sides will operate the freezing of credits with tolerance to see how far the issue will be taken, Japan must concern herself with amelioration instead of consolidation if the fast-binding problems of the

"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 percent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle; yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 percent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a serf of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusals to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulleist and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without not arrest him, for outside the barracks stand two Japanese guards. They know that the leader of the Tonkin rebels lives inside the barracks and they were only about a hundred

French know that the flag is there. They know that the leader of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China groaned the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led a De Gaulleist Indo-China. They knew his departure meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

Pressure On Vichy

By asking the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Petain Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy—and thus actually agreed to obey Japanese orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hatred of the Japanese has been growing stronger day by day. For they know that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and ever more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

The Toast

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said in a subdued voice: "Vive De Gaulle, Vive De Gaulle, Vive Grand Bretagne" they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad, resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to tear the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Nipponese.

In Haiphong I once saw a French woman being slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Haiphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the brutal Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head

Far East are not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East—those who will face the first terror unarmed—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh helplessly, or tear their hair with despair when they see fat Colonel Saito, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, and six smooth Consul-General Minoda, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints and demands for apologies for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Rice And Rubber

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, for how could she fight the Japanese alone? It is a pity that all the pro-British spirit which exists in the colony is not being utilised because Britain and America refused to assist Indo-China. The government of Indo-China is to-day bitterly anti-British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon that carry the strongest anti-British and anti-American articles.

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are unimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rice and rubber which they want. Besides, Wong Ching-wai has already made it clear to the Japanese that it is very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

Native Uprisings

The Communist uprisings which broke out in southern Indo-China last autumn were quickly drowned in blood. At least 1,000 natives were killed in punitive expeditions which the Foreign Legion conducted against the native insurgents. Executions of arrested Communists are still going on at the rate of four a day.

It is quite likely that these uprisings were inspired by Moscow's agents, who for years have been active among the natives of southern Indo-China. The attack was well organised, as the insurgents nearly seized the Saigon airport. They attacked police stations and seized arms according to best Communist tactics. Also, they cut telephone wires and blocked roads.

But the French struck quickly and hard. The few planes which the French possessed bombed whole villages out of existence and the Foreign Legion attacked the natives with tanks, armoured cars and artillery. The Foreign Legion troops who took part in this punitive expedition claim that they killed about 4,000 natives, but this number is probably exaggerated.

However, this Communist uprising must not be confused with a nationalist move. There might be such a move in southern Indo-China, but it is not strong. The cultured natives were all educated in France and they are loyal to the French. The uneducated farmers do not care whom they were under. The native city-dwellers do not love the French, but there is little doubt that they would rather remain under the French than be suppressed by the Japanese.

Apple Without Core And Seeds

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Mrs. Libbie Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says it is the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there is no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs. Wilcox planted. It is 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is red and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter pound.

Mrs. Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Horticulture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a ruddy in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blossoms were available, but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs. Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers."

Mrs. Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

*

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, of neutral nationality, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

*

of the Japanese mission, insisted that swimming toward the British ship, his presence in Indo-China offended. However, they had misjudged the distance and were overtaken by a lifeboat from the French ship when the Japanese!

In both Haliphong and Hanoi, the Japanese are openly conducting anti-French propaganda among the natives. Over a barracks close to the Governor-General's palace in Hanoi flutters the banner of the rebels who deserted from the French army during the Langson fighting. The French know that the flag is there. They know that the leader of the Free French

they know that the leader of the Tonkin rebels lives inside the barracks and they were only about a hundred

In March, four French soldiers left Haliphong and set off for Burma. Flying over the dense jungle in north-eastern Shan, they discovered that there was no more gasoline left and made a forced landing only thirty meters from the Burma border. The French give to the Japanese regardless of the circumstances.

The plane crashed, but they were unhurt and were immediately interned by the Siamese. However, a few days later they were both flying in the Royal Air Force in North Africa.

About half a dozen Frenchmen managed to escape across the Indo-China-Burma border and it is estimated that at least four escaped on foreign ships.

Nephew Of Catroux

The nephew of Catroux, the former governor-general of Indo-China, who to-day is commander-in-chief of the Free French in Africa, was charged with making De Gaulle speeches in public and sent to France for trial.

Besides, the government refuses men of military age permission to leave the colony, except if they go directly to France. The few who are allowed to go to America or 20, but hardly had the ship left Indo-Shanghai, must first sign a pledge to return to Indo-China territorial waters when it was stopped by a British warship. The "Eridan" was allowed to proceed only after Catroux's nephew and his wife were on board the British craft.

Several months ago, four young Frenchmen were allowed to go to Shanghai after they had signed a pledge that they would never fight for De Gaulle or for the British. Upon reaching Shanghai, they took the first ship to Hongkong, where they sneaked to the royal motor-boathouse and stole the private motor-boat of the regent of the King of Cambodia. They stored the Indo-China, where Japanese troops fast boat up with gasoline and set off. When they had alighted, the boat was also suffered from the un-discovered and a speedboat manned by armed sailors overtook them just in Hanoi, the Japanese can force them to flee. On a moonless night they joined the British army.

While the Japanese are most ardent, the French are most ardent. They stored the Indo-China, where Japanese troops fast boat up with gasoline and set off.

Japanese Cotton Federation

Faces Embargo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
OSAKA, July 29 (Dome).—In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift the Japanese cotton industry from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of different types of fibres; there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China. The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton.

Silk Trade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".
TOKYO, July 29 (Dome).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will today add the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Although the revised trade control regulations were enforced on July 7 this year, for the purpose of a general adjustment of exports, raw silk and scrap silk fibre have been exempted from the control scheme in consideration of the trade relations with the United States.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Speaking after Mr Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, at a Foreign Press luncheon to-day, the Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, said that martyred Poland, where nobody could be found to support a policy of compromise with Germany, was whole-heartedly in the camp of the defenders of the freedom of the world.

General Sikorski continued: "The Polish nation firmly stands with Britain and the American democracies and now will not hesitate to come to an agreement of collaboration with Russia on honourable and just terms. We are acting in accordance with the interests of the Polish raison d'état and are ready to assist everything which accelerates the victory which is certain."

Agreement Reached

LONDON, July 29 (UP).—In a speech before the Foreign Press Association luncheon here to-day, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, announced that the Polish Government has reached an agreement with Russia "on honourable conditions."

Large Canadian Navy Envisaged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Discussions which may have far-reaching effects upon many aspects of the Battle of the Atlantic have been completed between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Canadian Naval Department, it is authoritatively learned to-day.

Canada plans to have a naval personnel totalling nearly 25,000 manning 250 vessels before the end of the year.

It is understood that there is complete agreement upon all points reached.

Big Athletic Meet At Kweilin.

Kweilin, July 29 (Reuter).—Under the sponsorship of General Li Chai-sum, Director of the Kweilin Office of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters, General Chang Fah-kwei, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces in the South China War Zone, and General Huang Shu-chu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, a monster athletic meet will be held in Kweilin on September 10, the 10th anniversary of the Mukden Incident—Centenary.

Mr James W. Ruth, 72, American oilman, died at the Philippine General Hospital last week.

Chinese College Graduates

CHUNGKING, July 29 (Central News).—There is a total of 5,503 graduates from government and private colleges and universities in the current year, it is learned from the Ministry of Education.

Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,390. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,203. Graduates of natural sciences number 990, of literature and arts 522, of agriculture 471, of commerce 466, of medicine 401 and of education 307. Graduates from normal colleges numbering 75 are the fewest.

Up till July 20 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,877 graduates to various government organisations for service of practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 110 of civil engineering, 120 of mechanical engineering and 61 of electrical engineering. There are 102 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accounting, 38 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Chinese Sappers To Celebrate Golden Jubilee

The Chinese personnel of the Fortress Royal Engineers will celebrate their Golden Jubilee on Friday afternoon with a Swimming Gala in the Army pool, at 2.45 p.m., when some interesting sport should be witnessed.

Companies units are Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections of 2nd Fortress Coy and the Right-half and Left-half Sections of 40th Fortress Coy.

The programme will comprise: Six lengths free-style relay; Four lengths medley-relay (back, breast, overarm-side-stroke and free); Tableau of Chinese personnel of both Companies; Four lengths 100 yards free-style relay; Diving (Low, broad, standing-swallow and back-dive); High-Bench running-swallow and one optional relay; Men x 133½ yards free-style relay; Diving Exhibition by three Chinese Bathing Club divers; Inter-Company 100 yards free-style relay (Section Officer, Chinese Sergeant, Chinese Corporal and Chinese Sapper).

Kowloon C.C. Bowls Teams

The following teams have been chosen by the Kowloon Cricket Club for League lawn bowls matches on Saturday.—

1st Div. v. Police (home, 4 p.m.); A. E. Perry, R. T. Broadbridge, W. Mulcahy and E. C. Fincher; A. E. P. Guest, W. W. Parsons, A. W. Ramsey and T. A. Madar; N. D. Lloyd, A. W. Smith, G. E. Taylor and N. J. Bebbington.

2nd Div. v. Kowloon F.C. (away, 4 p.m.).—A. C. Tribble, A. H. Martin, R. Leigh and J. M. Jack; S. A. Gray, E. F. Fincher, E. C. Curtis and R. S. Meadows; R. S. Capell, H. Overby, F. A. Faber and L. Jack.

League Tennis

Craigengower Beat Army 7-2 In "D" Division

Craigengower Cricket Club re-corded another victory in the "D" Division of the local tennis league yesterday, accounting for the Army by 7 sets to 2 at Happy Valley.

Scores were: K. A. Alford and G. M. Lee beat Q.M.S. Ford and Sgt. Alvey 6-4; beat Sgt. Elsley and Sgt. Alvey 6-3; beat Sgt. Mitchell and Sgt. Moxum 6-4.

Alford and V. M. Moxum beat Ford and Stoner 6-0; loss to Elsley and Alvey 3-6; beat Mitchell and Moxum 6-4.

M. C. Hung and P. C. Yu beat Ford and Stoner 6-3; loss to Elsley and Alvey 2-6; beat Mitchell and Moxum 6-2.

Dorothy Thompson Sees U.K. At War

NEW YORK, July 29 (Reuter).—Dorothy Thompson, in the "New York Post" on July 28, wrote: "I have not seen a sullen face or heard an angry word since my arrival in England. From what depths do these people draw their inexhaustible reservoir of nerves? There is no stridency. Nobody brags but everybody is proud in a secret way.

"That's it—these people have a secret. Loving England, they have utterly lost their fear. Don't try to break these people, Germans! You'll break your weapons and your hearts!"

HELP MAKE WORK FOR CHINA'S HOMELESS!

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor

BOWL OF RICE CAMPAIGN

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Tickets on Sale at Lunchtine at...

HONGKONG HOTEL

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YING KING RESTAURANT

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KWONG CHAU HOTEL

And All Day at the STAR FERRY WHARF

ORGANIZED BY THE CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Story Behind Stroke Crippling Indo-China

(By "Reuter's" Special Correspondent)

HANOI, July 29 (Central News).—With the official announcement that 40,000 Japanese troops have begun landing in Southern Indo-China and that eight aerodromes are to be placed at Japan's disposal, it is now possible to give an account of recent events affecting the French colony.

The first thing that emerges is that the agreement originated and was concluded in direct negotiations between Vichy and Tokyo, only the details of its applications being discussed in Hanoi.

Graduates of engineering top the list with 1,390. Graduates of social sciences rank second, numbering 1,203. Graduates of natural sciences number 990, of literature and arts 522, of agriculture 471, of commerce 466, of medicine 401 and of education 307. Graduates from normal colleges numbering 75 are the fewest.

Up till July 20 the Ministry of Education had assigned 1,877 graduates to various government organisations for service of practice. Most of them are graduates of engineering, including 110 of civil engineering, 120 of mechanical engineering and 61 of electrical engineering. There are 102 graduates of agricultural arts, 155 graduates of metallurgy, 85 graduates of accounting, 38 graduates of sociology, 37 graduates of physical education and 33 graduates of economics.

Major Osumatsu Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, and Admiral Darlan are said to have held their crucial meeting on July 19, the agreement being signed at Vichy last Tuesday. Admiral Georges Vichy's Governor-General Indo-China, now General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China, three times before an agreement was reached on the practical application after which the Japanese moved fast while carefully guarded press announcements informed the Indo-China public of the trend of events.

Major-General Sumita left Hanoi for Saigon by plane on Saturday, leaving only a skeleton staff representing the Japanese Mission behind him.

No Naval Concessions

There has been no mention of naval concessions under the agreement but it is popularly supposed and not officially denied that the Japanese will be permitted to station a limited number of warships at Camranh Bay, Saigon and Cap Saint Jacques. Although Camranh is one of the finest natural harbours in the world, its port facilities are restricted.

Frequent references to "Joint defence" of Indo-China and Japan and the anti-British campaign raging in the press and wireless here for the last few days seem to indicate where Indo-China stands although it is emphasised that no threat is directed at any country.

The centre of interest now moves to Saigon and the surrounding area where a new distribution of military forces involved in the "defence" of the colony is being worked out.

Boundary Commission

Simultaneously, the Boundary Commission, completing details of the recent cession of territory by Indo-China to Thailand, will hold discussions at Saigon.

Horst Neumann, former German Consul, in Indo-China, arrived at Saigon to-day to participate in the Boundary Commission's consultations.

It is emphasised at Hanoi that facilities being granted to Japan in Southern Indo-China are purely tactical as the terms of the economic agreement between Japan and Indo-China have been and are being faithfully observed.

Nazi Intrigue In Argentine Uncovered

BUENOS AIRES, July 29 (Reuter).—The secret message discovered in a drawer of a powerful short wave transmitter belonging to a Nazi diplomat has been decoded by an expert called in by the Senate Investigating Committee.

The message said: "To La Paz. If impossible to leave Lima you must obey strictly the orders you received at the meeting of ambassadors at Santiago."

The message has been decoded by Argentina Army code experts.

It will be recalled that the German Minister at La Paz last week was asked to leave Bolivia for his part in a plot to overthrow the Government. Some months ago all German Ambassadors and Ministers in South America held a secret meeting at Santiago, which is believed to be in connection with a uniform policy throughout South America.

Mr Sitson Returns Chinese Orchestra

After a protracted tour of Free China covering Kunming, Kweiyang and Chungking, where he organised the Chinese Philharmonic Orchestra at the request of Dr Suo Fo, Mr Sitson, the well-known Chinese violinist, has returned to Hongkong with his wife, says "Central News."

He will remain here for one or two months during which he expects to finish his symphony composition and to give a public performance.

Mr Sitson is planning to visit the South Seas in the middle of September to raise funds for China by giving performances.

The Philharmonic Orchestra organised by him in Chungking has played five or six times, and has won wide acclaim.

Security Enhanced

The security of Malaya is further enhanced by the American decision to fortify all U.S. Pacific possessions and also by the incorporation of the U. S. Army in the Far Eastern defense policy, which is seen here as increasing evidence that all American forces in the Pacific will be placed at the disposal of democratic defence in the event of the Far Eastern partner of the Axis deciding to emulate the European partners in military aggression.

The United States has openly avowed its intention of checking further Japanese expansion, and this contributes greatly to the sense of security among Malayan officials, this being apparently sufficiently strong enough to warrant the relaxation of the former restrictions on the entry of women and children, many of whom, it is understood, have been permitted to join their servicemen husbands and fathers from the United Kingdom and Australia.

CUBA CONSIDERS "FREEZING"

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

HAVANA, July 29 (UP).—The official spokesman to-day stated that he knew nothing regarding the possible freezing of Japanese credits by the Cuban Government. However, the most reliable circles asserted that the Government is at present studying means whereby it could adopt measures similar to those which the United States proposed except that they would be adapted to Cuba's requirements.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese population in Cuba is over 27,000.

Alleged Fears Of Turkey

ANKARA, July 29 (Reuter).—There are persistent rumours in diplomatic circles here that the Soviet Union will give Turkey a renewed assurance that Russia has no ambitions and aspirations regarding any position in Turkish territory.

The rumours add that the assurance will take the form of a personal letter from M. Stalin to President Inönü.

Any such development will do much to improve Soviet-Turkish relations, removing the misgivings and suspicions created by Hitler and Mussolini.

A further rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Turkey would strengthen Turkey's strategic position, enabling her to give undivided attention to defending herself in the west.

Turkish and Soviet official sources, however, both deny any knowledge of such a move.

S'pore Reaction To Freezing Orders

→ FROM PAGE ONE

holes which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because "it is unhappily true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communiques were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodation, comforts, amusements etcetera, while apart from Saturday's freezing notification, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident

The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in her expansion programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force; however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must unceasingly be strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, realise the value of maintaining the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special constabulary.

Defence Extensions

Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy cavalry artillery. Up-country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have now become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is frequently demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high-speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written.)

Scouts' Work In Wartime

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 170 different kinds of jobs.

During the bad raid on April 16, two Scouts fire watching from 9 to 12, which they reported to be "a comparatively quiet period" returned at 2 o'clock and for hours were examining incendiary bombs. At 6.30 they went home for breakfast before setting off for their work.

Rover Scouts who were signallers have been employed on war work since the beginning of the war and 400 of them are engaged on convoy work. The Admiralty appreciates the work of these boys so much that they are asked to join the Navy at the age of 16.

Prayer At Nine Movement

The Council of the Big Ben Silent Minute Observance has received the following message from the King: "His Majesty the King is much interested to hear of the progress of this Movement, and is glad to know that it is being so widely supported."

In addition, the Prime Minister and the Archbishop of Canterbury have both commended the practice, now widely followed, of silent prayer when over the wireless. Big Ben is heard striking the evening hour of nine.

Around The Courses

Systematic Instruction For Caddies

Points Awards at Kowloon Weeding Out "Duds" And Regular Employment

(By "Birdie")

LIKE MOST other local labour in Hongkong, caddies are lowly paid, and it is, perhaps, looking a gift horse in the mouth to complain of services rendered. But there is no gainsaying that the function of a caddie has a great effect on the progress of one's game, and his ability to find or lose a ball makes or mars one's peace of mind.

There are, of course, several ways of losing a ball. A long hit into the rough or a gorgeous slice around the bend of a hill are two ways that invariably attach no blame to the caddie. Conditions of weather and the state of one's ball are two other factors that should be taken into consideration.

And then much depends on the player himself, for often a caddie will model his work on the mentality and attitude of his employer. Rough words or threats seldom gain good results.

Fundamental requirement, of course, is good eyesight, in co-operation with a knowledge of the game. I have known a caddie to think that his only work was to carry the clubs around and leave the finding of the ball to the player.

And of most invaluable assistance both to oneself and future players are words of advice—given in a decent manner. I can tell you that it is greatly appreciated by the caddies.

They all have to learn at sometime or other, and though a golfer may feel grieved that he should be the one to have a beginner inflicted on him, it might just as well have been someone else.

And if anyone feels that his caddie's job could have been better done, reprimand him if necessary, but do not fail to point out where the mistake was made.

THE Kowloon G.C. course is one that presents certain difficulties for a caddie. Plugged balls on the first fairway are the devil; the rifle butts on the third with their concrete fixtures can make the ball jump in any direction; the rocks which surround the short fourth do all sorts of strange things to a ball, and pushed or sliced shots on the blind sixth and seventh holes are two more big worries.

It should rightly be the job of the caddie-master to instruct his men in their duties. He should tell them how and where to stand to avoid trouble, and he should show them the methods of carrying bags and handing out clubs.

The system of rewards has been inaugurated there, and extra points are given for incidental commendations like "good at replacing divots" or "good eyecatch," etc. Points are taken off for derogatory remarks, and the whole is balanced monthly or weekly. I don't know which, and have bearing on bonuses.

It was suggested a little while ago by a Kowloon member that engagement of personal caddies for a monthly stipend might have better results. A phone message to the caddie master would ensure that the caddie is at hand when one arrives at the Club.

There are pros and cons for the idea. In its favour is the benefit of having a caddie who would, in time, become familiar with one's play, and who, by the continued and gradual instruction by the same player, would develop into a good caddie.

Arguments against would come from the non-regular players who would find it too expensive to maintain a personal caddie for the sake of one or two games a month. To these would fall, what might be called the "dregs" of the outfit, for the better caddies would most certainly be taken up by the more regular.

And while it might result in the unequal distribution of labour, it might, on the other hand, be an incentive to other caddies to improve to the standard under which he could be assured of a regular income.

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TYPES OF BOMBER HITTING HITLER

12. Vickers-Armstrong Wellington.

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Donations to Date: \$2,439,917.54

Major Baseball

Tigers Humble. N.Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—Detroit Tigers to-day humbled the powerful New York Yankees 6-3 in the American Baseball League. Cleveland Indians trounced Washington Senators 5-1. Scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R. H.	E.
Detroit	0	7
Batteries	Newhouser, Rowe; Sullivan,	
New York	3	6
Batteries	Donald, Blancaeu, Branch;	
Murphy, Rosar.		
Cleveland	5	12
Batteries	Himley,	1
Washington	1	0
Batteries	Chase, Anderson, Carrasquel;	
Early.		

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R. H.	E.
Boston	3	0
Batteries	Javery, Hutchings, Lamanna;	
Berries, Montgomery,		
Philadelphia	5	12
Batteries	Sullivan, Kilmer, Davis;	
Lopez.		
Called at the end of the seventh owing to rain.		
Philadelphia	4	14
Batteries	Deek, Gleason,	
Hartford	12	16
Batteries	Warren,	0
Chicago	16	0
Batteries	Lee, French; McCullough.	

Selecting V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. Swimming Team

TRIALS to select the V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. swimming team to meet the Combined Chinese in the grand charity gala next month were held at the V.R.C. pool yesterday, and though several events were swum off, it was decided, in the absence of several swimmers, to hold further trials later.

Outstanding feature of yesterday's events was the defeat of A. K. Rumjahn by T. Lopes over the 50 yards back-stroke. Lopes clocked 32.4 seconds, which was 1.4 seconds ahead of Rumjahn, the Colony champion.

Here are his scores for those years: 290-281-284-288-290. And here are his finishing positions: 8-1-7-5.

Record Loss

HIS all-time low of 281 was

made in 1937 when, despite the strain of those final holes under the knowledge that he must better Sam Snead's 283 to win, Guldahl turned on a blistering pace on the last nine holes.

Only the great Bob Jones and Gene Sarazen can boast of better average finishing position and neither can approach the big Texan's scores.

Since 1931 Guldahl has won the open twice (in successive years) and has set a new winning total, 281, and has finished no worse than eighth.

Sam Snead's 283 to win the open twice (in successive years) and has set a new winning total, 281, and has finished no worse than eighth.

And if anyone feels that his caddie's job could have been better done, reprimand him if necessary, but do not fail to point out where the mistake was made.

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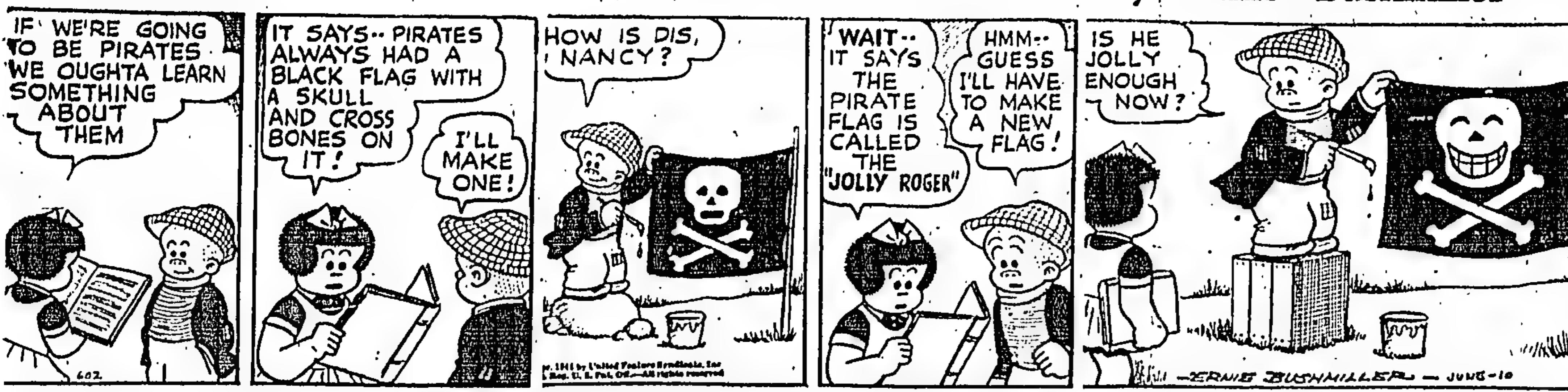
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NANCY



Australians Are Fully Equipped

General's Tribute To Local Communities

"THE A.I.F. in Malaya has all the necessary equipment to deal with any enemy, particularly in the type of country in which the fighting would take place," declared the General Officer Commanding the A.I.F. in Malaya, Major-General Gordon Bennett, in an interview with "Australian Associated Press."

"When the A.I.F. left Australia it was a well-trained body, but since the men have been here they have knuckled down under trying conditions, and they are even better trained," he said.

"The men realize, from the Australian viewpoint, as well as the Empire viewpoint, that Singapore occupies the most important strategic position next to the Suez Canal.

"If Singapore goes, then the enemy holds a barrier between Australia and the rest of the world and Australia would not be able to send assistance to the mother country, and Britain could not help us. The A.I.F. has not only man-power but also the material to prevent this."

Big Manoeuvres

Since the A.I.F. has been in Malaya it has undergone several big manoeuvres, capable tank-hunting squads have been organized, and the men are now able efficiently to find their way with a compass in the densest jungle.

A.I.F. units interchange officers with British regiments, and there is a fine spirit of co-operation between the British and Australian troops, said Maj.-Gen. Bennett.

It is pleasing to note how popular the A.I.F. has become with the natives, particularly the children. This is the most important bond in these times, when outside forces attempt to influence the civil population, says the Associated Press correspondent.

The local communities have done much to provide amenities for the A.I.F.

"I would like especially to praise the work done for the A.I.F. by British men and women in Malaya. The women run canteens, often doing the cooking for our soldiers, although they are not used to this work in their own homes," said Maj.-Gen. Bennett.

"Special Anzac clubs have been established in almost every centre, with the co-operation of the local residents. At one centre, a special market has been built by the Chinese, so that the men will not be exploited."



NON-INTERVENTIONISTS—Congressional non-interventionists who differ with President Roosevelt. Seated, from left: Senators Robert A. Taft, Gerald P. Nye, Henrik Shipstead and Representative James F. O'Connor, of Montana. Standing: Senators William J. Bulow, Raymond E. Willis, Robert R. Reynolds and Robert M. La Follette.

Shipping Losses In Battle Of The Atlantic Can Be Faced

These are the figures to remember if you want to know how the Battle of the Atlantic is going.

Since the war began, Britain has obtained control of more than 100,000,000 tons of extra shipping—by capture from the enemy, from her Allies, by purchase, or by her own new building.

The United States has more than 7,000,000 tons of shipping in her existing merchant fleet. Britain can certainly launch 1,000,000 tons of new shipping a year from her own yards. The United States launched almost 4,000,000 tons of new ships in the last year of the last war and she can easily pass that figure in the later stages of this.

In the first year and a half of war, the Nazis sank just under 5,000,000 tons of British, Allied and other shipping. The total to the end of May was a little more than 7,000,000 tons.

These figures show that the position is not precarious. But the threat is a real one, for the Nazis has advantages which the Germans did not possess in the last war. They now command the coastline from Norway to the Gulf of Biscay, as well as the shipyards of the conquered countries.

The bomber has been added to the submarine, the surface raider and the minelayer as a weapon of attack upon shipping. Moreover, the British Navy no longer has the support of the French Navy. Nor has it the use of the bases in Ireland that proved so helpful in the last war.

Temporary Shortage

British losses have been heavy. A further substantial tonnage has been damaged, but a good deal of this has since been repaired. All the same, as the figures given above show, if losses are balanced against gains, the net addition to the tonnage at Britain's disposal is still well over five million gross tons.

True, Great Britain's importing capacity has not increased in proportion to the gain of tonnage, for a substantial number of vessels have been diverted to the fighting Services, while the average length of a voyage has increased appreciably as a result of the virtual cessation of trade with Continental Europe, and the average speed per vessel has been reduced by the introduction of the convoy system. But the tonnage at present at Great Britain's disposal is adequate for all essential purposes.

The mere fact that Britain has hitherto been able to import all her essential requirements, besides carry-

ing on a campaign in the Middle East, is itself a refutation of the figures of British shipping losses published by Germany—double those recorded by the Admiralty. But it is now realised that Germany's claims cannot be taken too seriously.

New Building

Let us examine the replacement side at greater length. In view of the need for strengthening the Navy and because of the large volume of repair work on hand, Britain's own shipyards may not be able to produce new merchant tonnage much in excess of one million gross tons per annum.

U.S. Navy's Part

Owing to the progress in industrial technique America is in a position to dwarf the records of the last war both in magnitude and in speed. And she has begun her expansion programme from a much higher level of output than in 1914; her output already approached 500,000 gross tons in 1940.

And while America's output of merchant ships is gathering speed, she has a substantial merchant fleet of her own. This has recently been estimated at 1,150 ships of more than 7,000,000 gross tons. Even losses at a rate higher than those sustained in recent months would therefore scarcely achieve Germany's aim this year.

But, as in 1917, the final answer to Germany's attempt at starving Britain into submission, for lack of food, raw materials and munitions, will be found by the Fighting Services—the Admiralty in collaboration with the Air Force. And America's Navy, now incomparably stronger than in the last war, cannot be entirely left out of account.

The United States, on the other hand, is in a position to speed up her output very rapidly. What that country can accomplish was shown in the last war when its output of merchant tonnage rose from 175,200 gross tons in 1913 to 384,000 gross tons in 1916, 821,000 gross tons in 1917, 2,002,200 gross tons in 1918 and 3,579,800 gross tons in 1919.

Even if Japan should attempt to play Italy's role this year, America would have sufficient units to spare for decisive intervention on the Atlantic front.

Enough Food In Reich—But Only For The Rich

A REMARKABLE article in the Swiss newspaper *De Tat*, from its Berlin correspondent, reveals that German workers often go hungry, although food stocks are plentiful and the Nazi upper-class is living in comparative luxury.

The mood of the German people blast workman to the big scale employer, cling to the prophecy,

"Money is concentrated in the not very large upper class, which despite taxation, leads a remarkably pleasant life, but among the mass of the people many faces are sallow with privation."

"The poorer classes are beginning to look ragged, because the cloth

ration system does not cover the barest needs, while the quality of the

eratz materials is deteriorating."

"Everybody is trusting that the war will end this year, as Hitler promised," he adds. "All, from the hum-

Five Tunnel Way Out Of Kansas Gaol

Five dangerous, long-term convicts escaped recently from Kansas State Penitentiary in what was described as the most "amazing and ingenious" break in the history of the penitentiary.

The men made their escape by digging a 30-foot tunnel behind the wall of a shaft in the prison coal mine. They tunneled into a concrete sewer pipe and after crawling 175 feet through the pipe they broke out of it and dug up 10 feet to freedom.

The warden said the men had worked on their elaborate escape scheme for probably a year.

The state highway patrol and county officers throughout northeastern Kansas and surrounding states worked with meagre clues in their search for the men. The prisoners, who made their break during the night, had a start of at least an hour or perhaps two or three.

The men fled in a 1937 Chevrolet coupe which belonged to a guard in the mine.

All of the men were in the prison for capital crimes and all had been there for more than nine years.

D'Oyly Carte Is Alive, Kicking

Famous Opera Company

LONDON.—The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, long associated with the best Gilbert and Sullivan interpretations, has returned to London's West End for the first time since 1933, with a rousing performance of "The Gondoliers" before an audience in which steel helmets far outnumbered the silk topers.

It was the first night of four weeks of Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera at the old Savoy Theatre which Richard D'Oyly Carte especially for the famous opera team in 1881.

The opening was another indication of the determination of the theatrical world to carry on and in keeping with the D'Oyly Carte tradition of giving life to some of the best light musical literature ever written.

The war services have taken many of the younger members of the chorus but their places were filled by former choristers who had been exempted from military service.

There was little indication that the effects of war had cut into the high standards of this company which has toured Canada and the United States.

Dunera Guard To Be Tried

ORDERS have been issued for the trial by court martial of the commanding officer of the military personnel on board the liner Dunera when it was carrying internees to Australia.

A regimental sergeant-major and a sergeant are also to be court-martialed.

Captain Margesson, Secretary for War, stated in a written Parliamentary answer that this action was to be taken as a result of the report of the court of inquiry into the conduct of the military personnel during the voyage.

In February Mr Wedgwood (Lab., Newcastle-under-Lyme) demanded in the House of Commons an official inquiry into allegations against the guard aboard the Dunera.

He alleged that most of the 2,400 people on board were friendly Jewish aliens, that they were robbed and were batten down and allowed on deck only on certain occasions.

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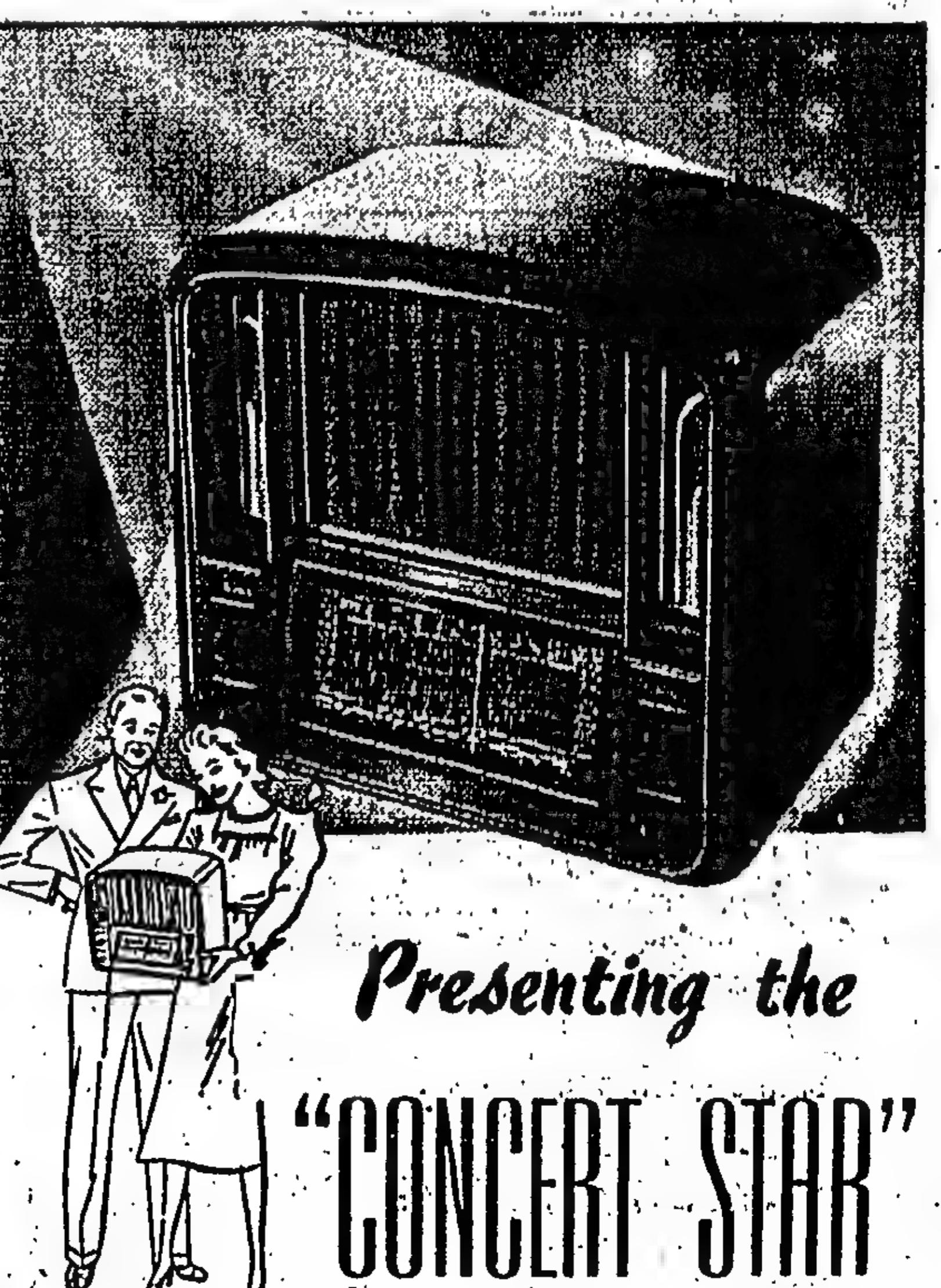
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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

July 30, 1941.



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TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFFINS!
Served in the Snack Bar

Our Premier Promises To Win War

→ FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent, and 75 per cent, of what?

Regular Rest Needed

I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at their lathe and working men and women did not take off their clothes for a week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent, of that?

There are a few reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago.

If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk: If we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations

Next, allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to herbivorous meals which may be satisfactory to dieticet scientists who would like to make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America

Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr Harry Hopkins the other day of the intention of the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which food can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (Cheers), so I do not think I need be told that I am helping Lord Haw-Haw. If he never gets any more consolation than he gets from me (Laughter), his luck will be as bad as his desserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

I wish it to be known all over the United States how encouraging is their action.

Dilution And Raids

Mr Churchill also referred to dilution. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutes. It would not be wonderful if they failed to preserve the same level of output per pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extraordinary blitzes on our ports and manufacturing centres, restrictions of black-out, interruption and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Dispersion of Factories

Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved

The work people may have to be moved from their homes, a plant may have to be shifted, and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice or hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grievous and novel difficulties (Cheers).

Despite all troubles, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Forces are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dislocation of black-outs, dispersion and so on, each man is turning out on the whole much as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement

It may be said that one-third more workers and one-third more output are quits. But it has to be remembered that all adverse factors have been cancelled out. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval shipbuilding now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war, although work is now immeasurably more complex than then.

In effect it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire

You must be content with my assurance that progress and expansion on a great scale are contiguous and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under fire of the enemy and under air assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to subjection.

It has been done in spite of difficulties of dispersion. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has gained both quantity and rela-

No Promises To Japan—Welles

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter)—The Acting Secretary of State Mr Sumner Welles, said at a press conference to-day that the United States had given no assurance to Japan that licences would be issued to permit continued trading.

Explaining that clearance would be given to Japanese ships leaving United States ports under present regulations, he said that individual licences would be required for every transaction involving Japanese cargoes. This also affected the purchase of food, fuel and any other goods required by Japanese ships in United States ports.

Asked whether Japan had been given an assurance that these licences would be issued, Mr Welles emphatically declared that no such promise had been given.

tively. Now that air battles are developing again in scale and intensity, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much ahead of the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

As to bombers—British production alone without taking into account American—we have doubled our power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

Greatest Harvest

In the next three months, taking in American reinforcements, we shall double it again and in the next six months after that we shall redouble.

We have ploughed up land and by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. We have been bombed and blacked out. But even in this seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak quarter of the last war.

Labour's Support

When our new factories become available and when the Minister of Labour has completed his task of collecting workers from the unessential industries we must produce more, but to reach the level in two years which was only reached in the fourth year of the last war is an achievement which deserves something better than flouts and jeers (Cheers).

We are told how badly labour is behaving from a number of people who never did a day's work in their lives (laughter and cheers). We had many devastating stoppages and strikes in the last war. In the last two years of it nearly 12 million days were lost through labour disputes. During the whole of this war—23 months—we have lost less than two million days.

I am anxious to have the latest intelligence. I received information a few minutes before I began to speak that there was no stoppage of work of any kind arising from trade disputes in any part of Great Britain.

Cause For Optimism

When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House and the country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with magnificent strength and courage and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazis.

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German Regiment Wiped Out

→ FROM PAGE ONE

and are trying to effect tactical successes within the general turmoil," says the "National Zeitung."

"This does not correspond with the expectation raised at the beginning of the war after the relatively easy capture of the Russian frontier areas.

"With their communications affected over hundreds of kilometres, continually threatened by systematic enemy guerrilla action, interrupted at a dozen places and bombed by a still active enemy air force, the Germans' problem is to maintain coherence between their advanced posts and bases," the newspaper continues.

"That means a great loss of time. Delay is of great advantage to Britain in putting the last touches to the island's defences and in carrying out air attacks against the German armament industry," it concludes.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daser Nachrichten" says that German experts are hoping that fighting on the eastern front, like the Somme and Alsace battle of the last war, will end with a sudden enemy collapse, but, he adds, these experts admit that the comparison is limited because Soviet Russia, unlike France, is still disposed of enormously great and intact reserves.

Russian Communiqué

MOSCOW, July 29 (Reuter)—The following communiqué was issued this morning by the Soviet Information Bureau: "During July 29 our troops were engaged in Novorozhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. There was particularly heavy fighting in the Smolensk direction where our units dislodged the enemy from his position with a succession of counter-attacks.

"The enemy suffered heavy losses. On the remaining sectors of the front, there were scouting activity and engagements of a local character.

"Our aircraft, in co-operation with the land forces, delivered blows at enemy units at various points.

"During July 27 and 28 our Air Force brought 74 German planes. Our losses were 51 planes.

"During an air raid on Moscow on the night of July 28, the Germans lost 10 planes, and not nine as previously reported."

BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR

→ FROM PAGE ONE

statement in the House of Commons that relations could be broken at any time.

On the strength of these conditions, Finland decided that the Finnish Legation in London should suspend its activities and would be grateful to know whether the British held the same views in relation to the British Legation's activities in Helsinki.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPBUILDING

Sydney, July 29.

Using a pneumatic tool the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Menzies, to-day drove the first rivet into the keel of the first of the merchant ships to be laid down in Australia under the new shipbuilding programme.

"Before many months have gone," he said, "we shall find other keels laid throughout Australia—and the foundation established for a first class merchant shipbuilding effort." —Reuter.

Mr I. E. M. Morrison And Miss M. T. Neubauer

The wedding took place quietly yesterday at the Registry before Mr J. Reynolds, Registrar, of Mr Ian Ernest MacLeavy Morrison, head of the British Chinese Corporation in China, of Shanghai, and Miss Maria Therese Neubauer, of Shanghai, daughter of Mr Mathias Neubauer, industrialist.

The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr George Ernest Morrison, doctor, explorer and distinguished Correspondent of "The Times" in Peking who was appointed political adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic on August 3, 1912.

The wedding ceremony was witnessed by Messrs C. G. M. Morrison (bridegroom's brother) and C. M. McDonald, the present Correspondent of "The Times" in China.

LATE NEWS

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Cautious Optimism Shown By Washington Hopes For Pacific Tranquillity

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UP).—Mr Churchill's report to the House of Commons, plus the negotiations of the Soviet military mission here have aroused cautious optimism regarding tranquillity in the South Pacific, despite the outbreak of the Japanese press over Japan's alleged "encirclement" by the democracies, which is interpreted as a possible stage setting for a Japanese military thrust to alter this position.

Detached and impartial observers doubted, however, if Japan would not so rashly in the face of the world situation which is improving markedly for Britain and the United States.

In Strong Position

One authority said that the possibility of Japanese military action was fully recognised, despite which the United States took the stand it did because it considered that its security was involved. It is reported unofficially that the Dutch have also recognised the possibility of forcible Japanese action, but in view of the strong U.S. and British positions were ready to accept the risk.

The impression in the highest circles is that Japan's leaders will certainly not undertake any rash gamble against the Dutch Indies and Singapore so long as the British position and the Soviet outlook remain so favourable.

Meanwhile, United States officials are negotiating direct and prompt aid to the Soviet Union, which is calculated further to strengthen Russia's efforts. One highly informed United States source said that an Anglo-Soviet alliance is not unlikely, hinting that if the Japanese attacked British interests in the South Pacific, the Soviet would aid Britain against Japan.

The same sources suggested that the Russians would probably get aeroplane aid from the United States in volume.

Newspaper Warning

The "Washington Post" said editorially that any further Japanese aggression in the south would probably mean a war against three nations, the United States, the Netherlands and Great Britain. Although trade with Japan is now licensed there is a possibility of a complete embargo with the probable result of a Japanese attack.

The "Times-Herald" said: "If the Japanese stab at Singapore, the East Indies or both, we think the Americans would be nominated by the British and the Dutch to do most of the fighting, and it looks like the Administration would accept the nomination."

Warning Of Raiders

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Four German merchant ships now anchored in a Persian Gulf port are expected to slip out into the Indian Ocean to become raiders against British shipping off the Indian and Arabian coasts, according to Mr Martin Agnew, the Ankara correspondent of the National Broadcasting Company.

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Britain Agrees

This opinion was evidently shared by Britain, judging from the recent

TURN to Back Page, Column 5

statement made by Mr N. L. Smith to the "Telegraph" this morning.

The Chinese newspaper re-

port declared that the Colony is gradually feeling the shortage of rice, flour, canned goods and other provisions due to the lack of importation from Singapore and the United States.

The Colonial Secretary explained to the "Telegraph" that he has not mentioned the question of food stocks in recent weeks to any reporter, and certainly he made no such alarming

statement about shortages as the "Nam Chung Pao" represents.

He did say to that paper, however, that a statement on the Rice Monopoly will be made at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

This is already generally known.

He also said that the Government

in the past twelve months had by various means (especially the Immigration Ordinance) attempted to reduce the Colony's excessive popula-

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

FOR SALE.

THE HONGKONG NATURALIST, Vol. X Nos. 3 and 4. Price 4d (postage extra). Now on sale at South China Morning Post Ltd.

Spending In South Africa Discouraged

JOHANNESBURG, July 29 (Reuters).—All avoidable public and private spending should be avoided and discouraged, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Union Minister for Finance, told South Africans in a speech here today.

Although there was nothing inflationary about the Union's increased note issue since the outbreak of war, since it went naturally with the increased business activity, there was more money available for spending that was required to finance production and transfer the available goods, he said.

Mr. Hofmeyr appealed to individuals to exercise rigid economy, especially in the purchase of imported goods to seek cheap substitutes for high-priced articles and to abstain from the purchase of fixed property at inflated prices.

He foreshadowed steps to control profiteering and enforcement of price control.

Ship Building In U. S.

SINGAPORE, July 29 (Reuters).—The "Seattle Times" says: "220 ships with a total of 5,350,000 gross tons were on the slipsways or under contract in American shipyards on June 1, 1941, as compared with the 287 vessels of 1,525,260 gross tons on July 1, 1940."

The Hongkong Telegraph Eleventh Annual Amateur Photographic Competition

June—September, 1941.
Two Silver Trophies Awarded by ILFORD LTD.

For the best and second-best entries.

Three Silver Trophies Awarded by EASTMAN KODAK CO.

First Prizes in each of the three Sections.

\$250 CASH PRIZES \$250

SECTION ONE

Interior scenes. Table Top and Still Life Studies. (Excluding portraiture, plants and flowers).

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY
2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

SECTION THREE

Plants and Flowers.

1st KODAK SILVER TROPHY

2nd \$50. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

RULES

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4.—The right to publish any or all of the entries is reserved to the Hongkong Telegraph.

5.—All photographs entered must have been taken in the Colony of Hongkong. Photographs which have been already exhibited in other countries are ineligible.

6.—No responsibility will be accepted for non-delivery, loss of, or damage to entries.

7.—All entries to be either black, white and sepia, mounted and framed.

8.—Photographs submitted in sepia tones should be accompanied by a black and white copy to enter in more than one Section.

9.—Mounts to be only white or cream, must be 10x12 in. or the following sizes 10x14, 10x16, 10x20.

10.—No correspondence will be entered into in connection with the Competition.

11.—Members of the Staffs of the Hongkong Telegraph and the South China Morning Post are not permitted to compete.

12.—The decision of the Judges shall be final.

13.—At the conclusion of the Competition entries will be returned to competitors on application at the Telegraph offices within seven days.

14.—The use of aliases is strictly forbidden.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

What to do to help a child

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected, or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—

The Hon. General Secretary, H.K.S.P.C., Old City Hall, Pockulum Road, 1st floor.

The Inspector, 82 Stone Nullah Lane, 2nd Floor.

The Inspector, 12 Sai Yeung Choi St., Kowloon.

The Inspector, 32, Argyle St., Kowloon.

All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society.

The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

NOTICE

DEFENCE REGULATIONS 1940

The following rates will be charged for mailing single copies of the following newspapers abroad:

South China Morning Post

China and Macao

10 cents per copy

British Empire and Foreign

20 cents per copy

The Hongkong Telegraph

China and Macao

10 cents per copy

British and Foreign

20 cents per copy

25 cents Saturdays.

DONATIONS TO CAUSES

Bomber Fund Support

The tenth donation (\$100) from the tanks "B" Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, and a sixth donation from the Royal Engineers, received from the Londoners' Association, another sixth donation of \$100 from the Craigengower Cricket Club, and a recurring donation yesterday from the Bomber Fund to \$2,429,917.54.

The following is the list as at July 1, 1940:

Mrs Helen Yu (in memory of the late Mrs A. N. Macfadyen) ... \$ 5

Mr and Mrs H. E. Findlay (donation) ... 25

Petropo Trading Co. Ltd. 10

Hongkong Electric Recreation Club (Swimming Gala and Swindle) (sixth donation) ... 115

N. M." (monthly donation) ... 10

"M.B.C." (10th donation) ... 10

Craigengower Cricket Club (sixth donation) ... 75

"No 184" Daris' ... 5

Unian Funit. M. 2.00

All Banks' Company, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots (tentative donation) ... 20

W. Y. Yetton ... 0.50

EMERGENCY REFUGEE COUNCIL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Emergency Refugee Council (Soup Kitchen) in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen.

Mr and Mrs E. A. Gemicre, \$3.

ET VINCENT DE PAUL

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donations to the Society of St Vincent de Paul:

In memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen ... \$1.

In memory of the late Mrs E. L. do Souza ... \$1.

Mr and Mrs A. W. Loureiro ... \$5.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul

—receipt of the following donations in memory of the late Mrs E. L. Roriz: —

Mr and Mrs Leo D'Almada e Castro Sr. and Mrs Bernardo de Sousa, \$3.

S.P.C.A.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

January ... \$25.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the Little Sisters of the Poor in memory of the late Mrs E. L. do Souza: —

Mr and Mrs K. Ashdown, \$20.

B.W.O.F.

The S. C. M. Post has received the following donation to the British War Organisation Fund in memory of the late Mrs I. M. A. Macfadyen.

Mrs Judith ... \$3.

SECTION TWO

Portraiture.

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2nd \$40. 3rd \$30. 4th \$10.

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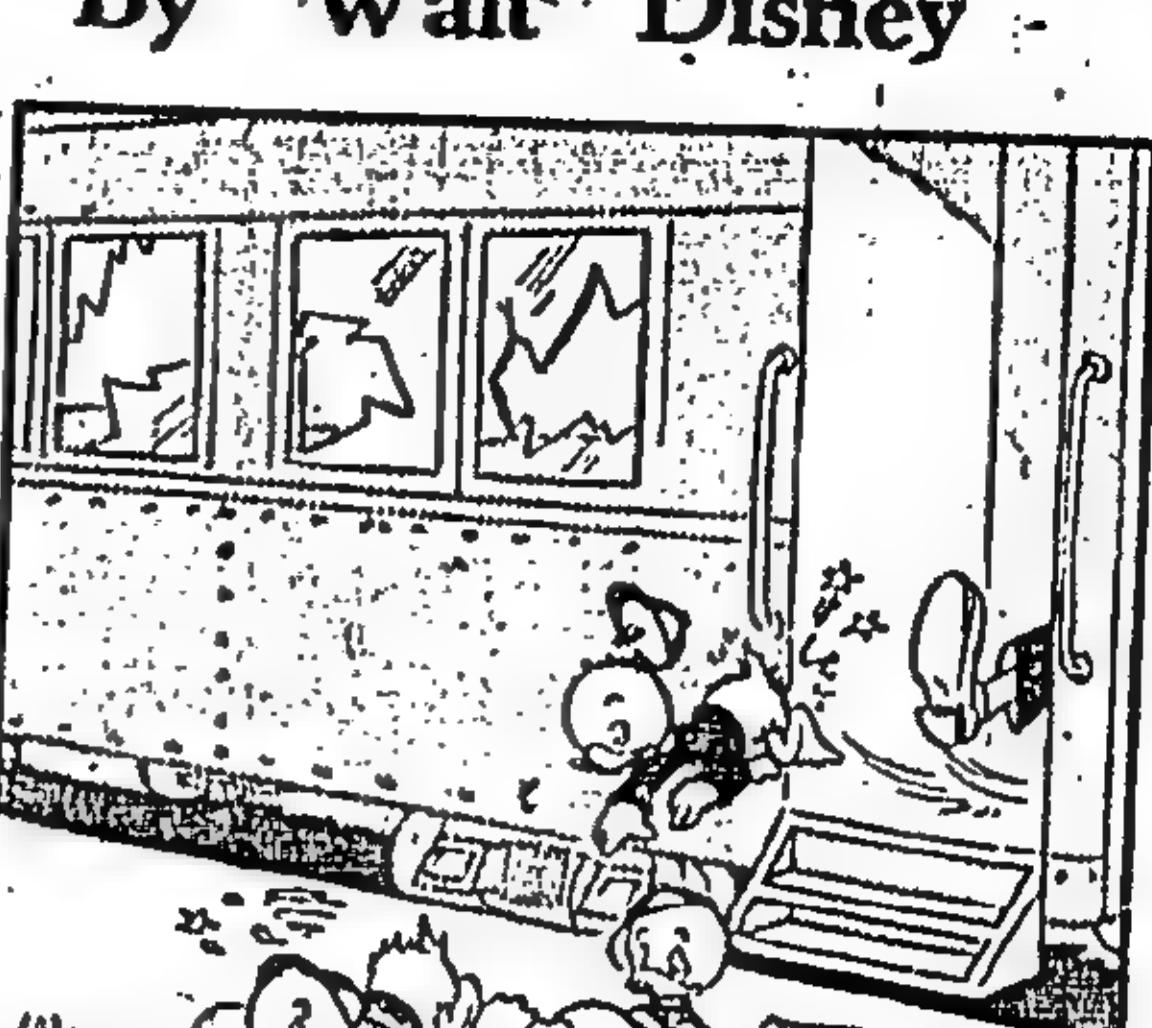
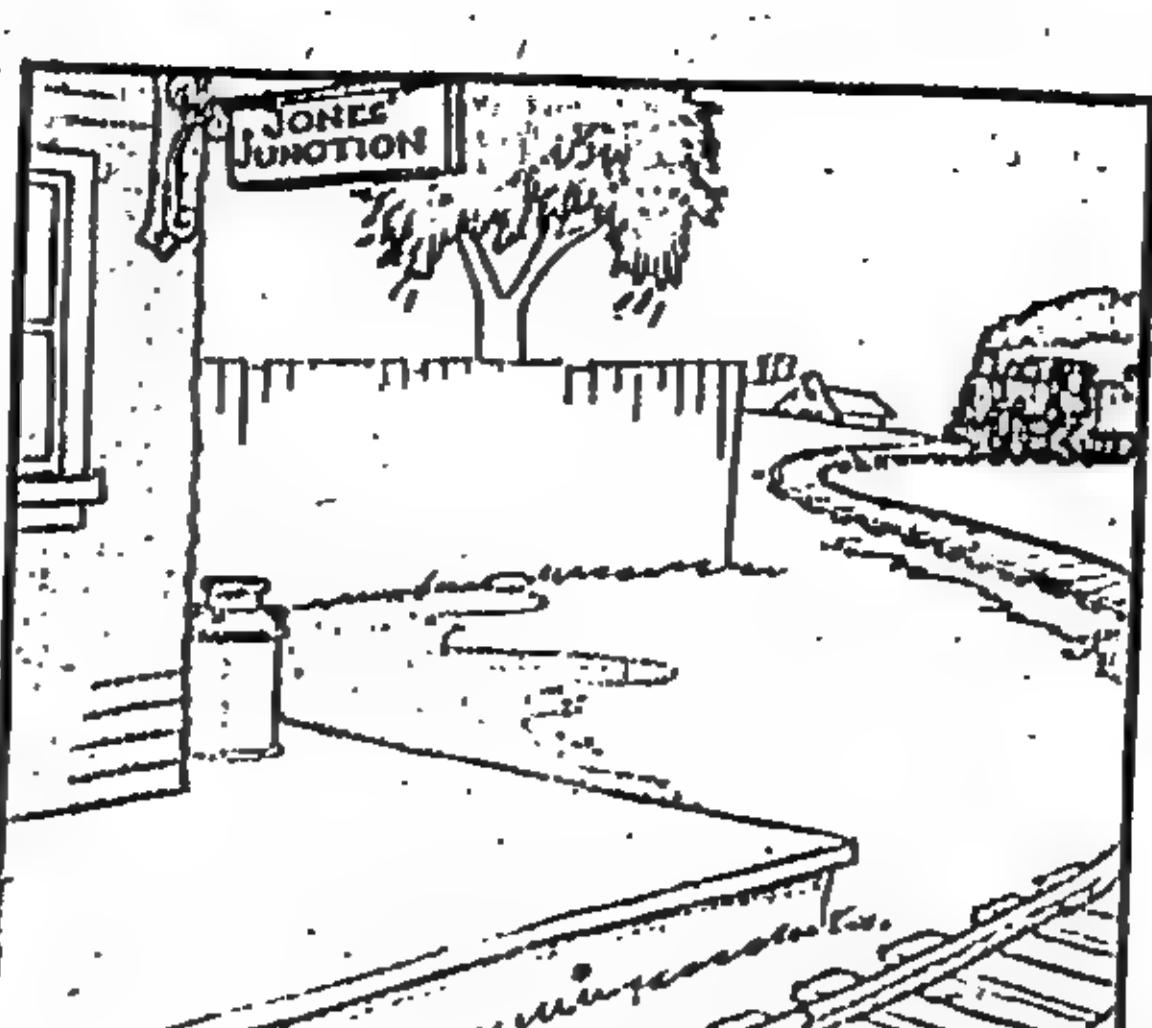
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Wednesday,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

July 30, 1941.

DONALD DUCK



By Walt Disney

ANCHOR BUTTER
THE WORLD'S BEST!
Obtainable from All Leading Stores
Sole Agents: LONE CRAWFORD LTD



If you wear sharkskin to the sea, then you are in the swim. It's the latest thing in bathing suits. ABOVE—Starlet Mary Howard dons a red-foliage-on-white suit of sharkskin, while Ann Morris uses the same colour scheme, only polka dots. CENTRE—For beach relaxation, Lana Turner chooses white gabardine slacks, with sweater coat in brilliant red, white and blue. RIGHT—Small blue and white checked taffeta is used by Ann Rutherford for her yachting suit, with eyelet lace ruffle trim on the bodice and step-in-shorts.

SHARKSKIN FOR SUMMER SIRENS



CONTRACT BRIDGE

How to Play
AND
How to Win

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

New Method Is Equally Safe

DEAR Mrs Culbertson: Our little group has taken up the new methods of the Culbertson System and, generally speaking, has found them very satisfactory. However, we do not always get good results with the new procedure in the matter of two-bids. This hand gave us a lot of trouble in our last session. North dealer, North-South vulnerable.

A A
Q A K 10 8 6
Q A K Q 8 4
Q 9

K 4
Q 7 2
Q A K 8 4
3 2

N
W E
S
A K 8 4
10 8 7 6 5 3 2

Q 4 3
Q 9 8 6

Q 6 5

"Our bidding (I sat North) pro-

ceeded:

North East South West

2 Q Pass 2 A Pass

3 Q Pass 3 A Pass

4 N T Pass 5 Q Pass

5 Q Pass Pass

Culbertson 44 Notrump convention.

"We managed to stop short of a slam, but still had to take a loss on the deal. West opened the club king and continued with the ace, ruffing dummy. My partner cashed the spade ace, but then had to guess how to get back to his own hand. Unfortunately, he guessed wrong, cashing two hearts, then ruffing a third heart. West, over-ruffed and East's spade queen was still good. Of course, if South had ruffed a diamond, he could then have dropped the two high trumps on one trick and fulfilled the contract, but this was just a guess.

"Some of us thought that under the old system, in which South would first have to answer with two notrump, the final contract would be safer. This bidding would be:

North East South West

2 Q Pass 2 N T Pass

3 Q Pass 3 A Pass

4 Q Pass

*How to Play**AND**How to Win*

WHAT Was This Woman's SECRET?

WE know that Helen of Troy was beautiful enough to have one of the most famous battles in history fought in her honour, and we could certainly do with someone to-day whose face alone could launch us a thousand ships. But what no one can quite make up his mind about is whether or not the lovely Helen was also a drug addict.

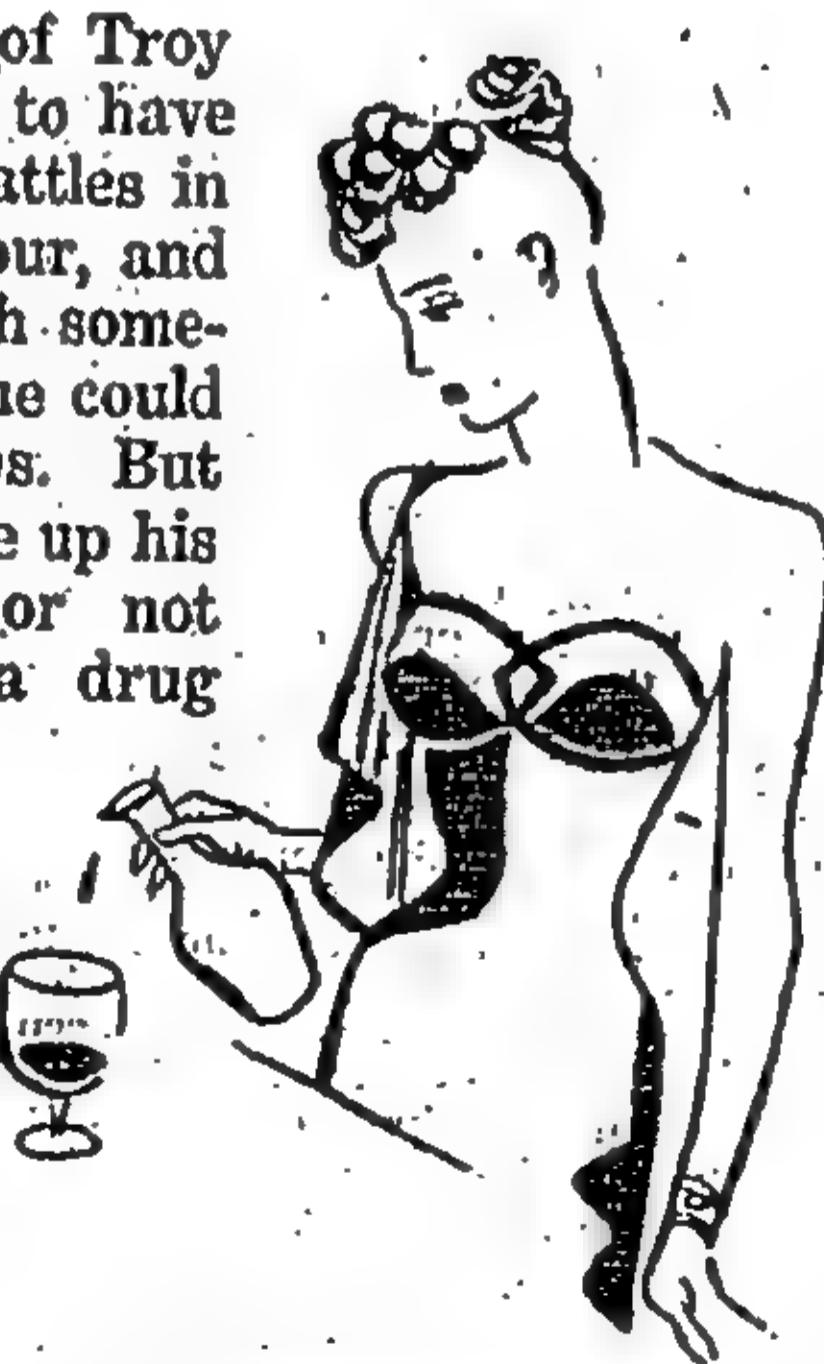
Here and there a fragment in her story seems to point to the fact that Helen definitely was.

For instance, in the Odyssey, Homer tells us that when Telemachus visited Menelaus (Helen's lawful husband) in Sparta, the remembrance of Ulysses and other warriors acted very depressingly on the assembly, so Menelaus ordered a banquet to be served and Helen herself prepared the guests a peculiar drink.

"And Helen, daughter of Zeus, poured into the wine a drug, Nepenthe, which gave forgetfulness of evil.

"Those who had drunk of this did not shed a tear the whole day long, even if their mother or father were dead, even if a brother or a beloved son had been killed before their eyes by the enemy.

"And Helen, daughter of



HELEN OF TROY is the woman.

In this article,
MARCUS HOLLYSTONE
will help you to
know her a little
better

ful substance which Polydamas had given her, the wife of Thonis in Egypt—that fertile country which produced so many balms, some beneficial and some deadly."

MODERN science says there is only one substance in the world capable of acting in this way, and that is opium—the vehicle of morphia.

Its characteristic effect after habitual use is a state of complete indifference towards everything except oneself.

This description from Homer has enabled doctors and historians to make another guess: namely, that Greek warriors consumed Nepenthe before battle, in order to dull their sense of danger.

Only the "initiated"—the heroes—made use of it. Surely, then, Helen had prepared this opiate at other times and other occasions for her confidants, from her store of Egyptian drugs.

AND while we are on the subject of drugs, don't make the mistake of thinking the Stone Age was as simple as it sounds.

Relics from the Stone Age—the epoch of the lake dwellers some 4,000 years ago—found in the Swiss Lakes, include not only poppy seeds but also capsules of the poppies.

On examination, these have proved not to be primitive wild poppies but the cultivated opium poppy itself.

So they knew a thing or two about Nepenthe even before the lonely Helen did!

No Promises To Japan—Welles

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—The Acting Secretary of State Mr. Sumner Welles, said at a press conference to-day that the United States had given no assurance to Japan that licences would be issued to permit continued trading.

Explaining that clearance would be given to Japanese ships leaving United States ports under present conditions, he said that individual licences would be required for every transaction involving Japanese cargoes. This also affected the purchase of food, fuel and any other goods required by Japanese ships in United States ports.

Asked whether Japan had been given an assurance that these licences would be issued, Mr. Welles emphatically declared that no such promise had been given.

Duke Of Kent Flies The Atlantic

OTTAWA, July 29 (UP).—The Duke of Kent arrived here to-day to study aircraft training in the Commonwealth. He is the first member of the Royal Family to fly the Atlantic.

Mischief

APS COSMETIC SHOPPE
opposite HONGKONG HOTEL

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

DOWN

1—Measures of ability	2—Without charge	3—Falls in 1728	4—Fall to follow suit
5—Character in	6—Summer Night's Dream	7—Female deer	8—Smart, makes you look gay
9—Claus	10—Bleeding	11—Himself	12—Romantic
13—Indian ornaments	14—Pleasure	15—Himself	16—Very chic
17—Gentle with	18—Pain	19—Calmed down	20—Not very costly
21—Constitution	22—Grief	23—Catering to 100	24—International
25—Gilt's name	26—Lament	27—Inches	28—Legal pseudonym
29—Light car	30—Hawaiian food	31—Large	32—Legal
33—Mountain nymphs	34—Mountain nymphs	35—Material	36—Hypocrite
37—Driving device	38—Moral	39—One word	40—One who smoothes
39—Will (confection)	41—Fiction	41—Horn	42—Curves body
42—Fretted	43—Stinkiness (French)	43—Carries oil	44—Gentlemanly
44—Sickness	45—Uncle's letter	45—Gentlemanly	46—State and despise
45—Uncle's letter	46—Injunction to	47—Toward	48—Tame
46—Uncle's letter	47—Injunction to	49—Tame	50—Tame
47—Uncle's letter	48—Uncle's letter	51—Tame	52—Tame
48—Uncle's letter	49—Uncle's letter	53—Tame	54—Tame
49—Uncle's letter	50—Uncle's letter	55—Tame	56—Period of time

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13						14					
15						16					
17						18	19				
21						22					
24			25	26		27	28	29			
						30					
32	33	34				35					
40						41	42				
44						45					
48						49					
52							50	51			
54							53				
							55				

Watson's Old Style Brewed Ginger Beer



It's a delicious
beverage for
any occasion.
ITS REFRESHING 'DIE'
ITS FOAMING HEAD.
ITS HEARTENING
GINGER TANG MAKE
IT JUST THE 'THING'
FOR AN ENERVATING
SUMMER'S DAY.

"BREWED" BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1841

Lovely to look at—



because she keeps herself immaculately groomed. "HAZELINE' SNOW" is her choice of toilet preparation for day use; for "HAZELINE' SNOW" keeps the skin smooth and supple. Its delicate fragrance adds charm to a lovely complexion.

"HAZELINE' SNOW"



The original non-greasy
toilet preparation

Glass Jars

All Chemists and Stores

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(Proprietors) THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD. LONDON, ENGL.
LONDON AND SHANGHAI

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WHY NOT START A SHRAPNEL BOX

1 Cent Buys Percussion Cap of a .303

S.A.

5 " " A Bullet

12 " " A Complete .303 Round

25 " " A Complete .50 Round

50 " " One Piece of R.A.F.

Forest Confetti

1 Dollar " 1 Bomb Fuse

5 " " 1 Parachute Flare

10 " " 1 Incendiary Bomb

25 " " 1 Complete Set of Spark

Plugs

50 " " 1 Small High Explosive

Bomb

100 " " 1 Large High Explosive

Bomb

250 " " 1 Bomb Rack

500 " " 1 Stick of Bombs

1,000 " " A Bren Gun

Bombs & Patrol for a

Visit to Berlin

10,000 " " 1 Day's Upkeep of a

Squadron of Fighters

100,000 " " 1 Spitfire or Hurricane

500,000 " " 1 Flying Fortress

1,000,000 " " 2 Coastal Motor Boats

7,000,000 " " 1 Destroyer

40,000,000 " " 1 10,000 Ton Cruiser

160,000,000 " " 1 35,000 Ton Battleship

The South China Morning Post, Ltd. will be pleased to supply cards 14" x 11" of the above list, with the name printed thereon of any Firm or Club wishing to start a Shrapnel Box.

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TRUCK Engineering!
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MATCHLESS FUEL ECONOMY
MONEY-SAVING TRUCKS!

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Stubbs Road Phone 27770-9

The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wednesday, July 30, 1941.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

Telephone: 20015

THE prefix "Special to the Telegraph" is used neither by the "Hongkong Telegraph" nor by the "China Weekly Review" under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1936. Such news as bears the indication "U.P." is received in Hongkong on the date of publication by the United Press Association, which serve all rights and forbid republication, either wholly or in part without previous arrangement.

THOUGHT FOR JAPAN

The significance of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and America and supporting action taken by the Dominions and the Dutch East Indies has not been lost on Tokyo whose utterances to date have been singular for the lack of fire and wrath which usually accompanies any unwelcome act by the restraining influences in the Far East. To save what little face she has Japan has been compelled to adopt a retaliatory action on similar lines but since we took the initiative and weighed the issues before doing so it can be presumed that the democracies considered the financial stake to be worth risking: or it may be that we realised the impossibility of realising our assets in Japanese territory or occupied territory under present conditions and decided to use them to some purpose at this opportune moment.

In actual fact the freezing is not tight and is not final. It merely slows down tremendously the flow of trade between the two blocs but it can at any time completely halt this flow and thus represents the full cocking of a pistol which was half cocked in self defence by America when she abrogated her long-standing commercial treaty with Japan just over a year ago.

Spending at the rate of £10,000,000 a day Britain has long since ceased to put a value on money as such and is bending all her immense resources to win the war regardless of cost. We are prepared to go to the limit in the Far East as well as in Europe because the same great ends are being fought for here as in the west.

No matter how much we yearned at times for a settlement of the China war and a resumption of friendship with Japan which would release our pent up forces for operations on the western front, we have been deterred by our principles as well as the stern and unyielding attitude of America from withdrawing our support from our brother sufferers in China. Though the material loss to ourselves has been great and may be greater we shall not regret it in the long run but nobody now can say with confidence that Japan's ambitions are not as insatiable in their sphere as Hitler's are in Europe.

It is not a question of Indo-China alone. That unhappy misconception of the French people has never borne itself in the courageous manner of the Czechs but it is really Czechoslovakia all over again—but this time without the Munich. While both sides will operate the freezing of credits with tolerance to how far the issues will be taken, Japan must concern herself with amelioration instead of consolidation if the fast-binding problems of the

"How strong is the De Gaulle movement in Indo-China?" People have frequently asked me this since I returned from the French colony. The answer is that there is no De Gaulle movement in Indo-China. There is plenty of pro-De Gaulle and pro-British spirit, but it has never materialised in an organised movement.

I estimate conservatively that 60 percent of the colony's French population are pro-British or pro-De Gaulle, yet anti-British and anti-American articles are daily featured in the papers of Hanoi and Saigon.

At least 90 percent of the French are violently anti-Japanese and are in favour of resistance to Japan, yet the colony behaves like a serf of Nippon.

This puzzling situation can be explained by America's and England's refusals to sell planes and munitions to Indo-China and by the spiritless attitude of the Hanoi government. If Britain and America had sold Indo-China war supplies when the French first asked for them, there is little doubt that the colony would have joined De Gaulle.

When the Japanese first presented demands on Indo-China shortly after the fall of France, General Catroux was Governor of the colony. He was a De Gaulleist and the whole colony was fervently hoping that he would declare Indo-China for the Free French.

Catroux, who was one of the most popular governors the colony has had for years, asked Britain and the United States for aid against the Japanese. He was refused. Without planes and ammunition from Manila and Singapore, Indo-China could not fight the Japanese, even if assisted by China. Catroux realised this and decided that the colony was lost. He went to North Africa where he became commander-in-chief of the Free French forces. The population of Indo-China grieved the day he left. He was the only possible man who could have led a De Gaulleist Indo-China. They knew his department meant that the democracies had refused to help the colony.

Pressure On Vichy

By asking the Germans to bring pressure on Vichy, the Japanese shortly afterwards made the Petain Government give its consent to the stationing of Japanese troops and planes in northern Indo-China. The Hanoi government decided to obey Vichy—and thus actually agreed to obey Japanese orders which were submitted via Berlin and Vichy.

From the day Japanese troops and planes were allowed in the colony, Indo-China lost its independence. By strengthening their troops in northern Indo-China and by sending squadrons of planes roaring over the palace of Governor-General Jean Decoux, the Japanese could make the French accept almost any demands.

But while Indo-China received the Japanese blows with her hands down a pro-British and pro-De Gaulle spirit continued to prevail among the French of the colony, whose hatred of the Japanese has been growing stronger day by day. For they know that the Japanese are working hand-in-glove with the Germans in making Vichy accept Japan's frequent and ever more far-reaching demands on the helpless colony.

The Toast

On New Year's Eve I had dinner with eight French officers in a small town in northern Indo-China. When the clock struck twelve one of the officers stood up, lifted his glass, and said in a subdued voice: "Vive De Gaulle! Vive Grand Bretagne!" they all answered in low voices.

The Hanoi government's conciliatory attitude toward the Japanese has disgusted the population, though many realise that without help from abroad, resistance is hopeless. Though the majority of the French population would love to tear the arrogant little Japanese to pieces, the government continually submits to outrageous insults by the Japanese.

In Haiphong I once saw a French woman being slapped half a dozen times in the face by three Japanese soldiers. Two French officers were watching while the Japanese slapped her. Though it was beyond doubt that the Japanese had provoked the quarrel with the lady, she was ordered by the French Government to apologise to the Japanese. At least two dozen Frenchmen have been severely wounded by the rough Japanese in Haiphong and Hanoi. Although the Japanese were in the wrong in almost every case, the bruised Frenchmen were ordered to apologise.

An American journalist, Melville Jacoby, had to leave the French colony because General Sumita, head

of Far East are not so knotted that only the sword can undo them. If the period of waiting is spent in building up big forces in Indo-China they can have only one object: further aggression. We have shown that we will meet violence with violence and it is with general relief by all Britons and Americans in the Far East those who will face the first terror unafraid—that their Mother Countries will this time not back down before threats.

July 30, 1941.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

July 30, 1941.

A Neutral Looks at Indo-China

The following article, which appeared in a recent issue of the "China Weekly Review," was written by a foreign businessman, of neutral nationality, who lately returned to Shanghai after spending a year in French Indo-China. During his stay there, he travelled extensively and visited all parts of the country. His observations are those of an eye-witness.

of the Japanese mission, insisted that swimming toward the British ship, the presence in Indo-China offended. However, they had misjudged the Japanese.

In both Haiphong and Hanoi, the they were only about a hundred distance and were overtaken by a lifeboat from the French ship when

French were openly conducting anti-strokes from the British freighter.

Over a barracks close to the Governor-General's palace in Hanoi Cape Saint Jacques, outside Saigon, fluttered the banner of the rebels who in a Chinese junk. They had planned deserted from the French army dur- to make for Singapore, but had ing the Langson fighting. The hardly left when a storm overtook French knew that the flag is there, them. It is believed that they were

they know that the leader of all drowned, as none of them knew Tonkin rebels lives inside the bar—anything about sailing boats.

In February, two young aviators unharmed and set off for Burma. Flying over the dense jungle in north- British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon that carry the strongest anti-British and anti-American articles.

been involved. It does not matter whether the Japanese provoked the quarrel or whether only Frenchmen were hurt. The Japanese always protest and the French must always apologise. The Japanese do not refrain from protesting in the middle of the night, and the protests are dragged out into hours and days.

No wonder, therefore, that Saigon officials sigh helplessly or tear their hair with despair when they see fat Colonel Salto, Saigon head of the Japanese Mission, and sly, smooth Consul-General Minoda, accompanied by a row of officers, enter their offices. They know only too well that when the Japanese come they will be pestered with silly complaints for many hours to come.

Only in one case did I see a Frenchman getting the better of a Japanese in Indo-China. A Japanese officer bent in the main street of Saigon to tie his shoelace. A Frenchman who passed by could not resist the temptation and gave the Japanese a violent kick which sent him sprawling in the dust. Before the Japanese got up the offender had disappeared. This has happened three times in Saigon and the Japanese now take great care to tie their shoelaces twice before going out.

Everyone in Saigon knows that the Japanese will never pay for the Colony's rice and rubber which they are now shipping to Japan in large quantities. But though Indo-China realises that she is being robbed and ill-treated, she cannot do anything about it, for how could she fight the Japanese alone? It is a pity that all the pro-British spirit which exists in the colony is not being utilised to assist Britain and America to resist Indo-China. The government of Indo-China is to-day bitterly anti-British and anti-American and it is the government-owned papers in Saigon that carry the strongest anti-British and anti-American articles.

Native Attitude

The large majority of the natives in Indo-China seem completely uninterested in what happens to their country. The northern natives have formed some anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist leagues, but they are so small that they are uninimportant. Anyway, they are easily neutralised by the pro-Japanese clique, which, however, will only operate as long as it receives money from the Japanese.

Though the Japanese conduct anti-French propaganda among the natives, they apparently do not want to kick the French out of Indo-China yet. Why should they? The French run the colony well for them and give the Japanese the rice and rubber which they want. Besides, Wang Ching-wei has already made it clear to the Japanese that it is very difficult to buy an effective puppet government.

The Communist uprisings which broke out in southern Indo-China last autumn were quickly drowned in blood. At least 1,000 natives were killed in punitive expeditions which the Foreign Legion conducted against the native insurgents. Executions of arrested Communists are still going on at the rate of four a day.

It is quite likely that these uprisings were inspired by Moscow's agitators, who for years have been active among the natives of southern Indo-China. The attack was well organised, as the insurgents nearly seized the Saigon airport. They attacked police stations and seized arms according to best Communist tactics. Also, they cut telephone wires and blocked roads.

But the French struck quickly and hard. The few planes which the French possessed bombed whole villages out of existence and the Foreign Legion attacked the natives with tanks, armoured cars and artillery. The Foreign Legion troops who took part in this punitive expedition claim that they killed about 4,000 natives, but this number is probably exaggerated.

However, this Communist uprising must not be confused with a nationalist move. There might be such a move in southern Indo-China, but it is not strong. The cultured natives are all educated in France and they are loyal to the French. The uneducated farmers do not care whom they were under. The native city dwellers do not love the French, but there is little doubt that they would rather remain under the French than be suppressed by the Japanese.

Apple Without Core And Seeds

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—Mrs. Lible Wilcox, who likes to experiment with trees and flowers, has discovered a coreless, seedless apple.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture says it is the first of its kind and is experimenting with blossoms seeking the secret of the fruit in which there is no waste.

The tree grew from a seed Mrs. Wilcox planted. It is 10 years old and always has borne coreless, seedless fruit, she said. The apple is red and exceptionally large, averaging more than a quarter pound.

Mrs. Wilcox sent specimens to the Agriculture Department last year. Horticulture experts wrote that they had seen coreless, seedless pears but never such a rarity in apples.

They were anxious to examine the blossoms. They had to wait until this spring's blooms were available but received several choice ones a few days ago. Experiments are to be conducted at a Government station in Maryland.

Mrs. Wilcox describes herself as "simply a housewife whose hobby from childhood has been monkeying with trees and flowers."

Mrs. Wilcox said she preferred not to say what variety of seed she planted. She said further details must await results of the Government experiments.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichy



"I'm getting an honorary Doctor of Human Letters degree for my notable and constructive contribution to liberal thought and education for 1940—how much did you give the school?"

Destructive Air Raids By R.A.F.

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—To-night's R.A.F. Middle East communiqué states: "Highly successful attacks were carried out yesterday by R.A.F. aircraft on enemy aerodromes in the island of Sicily. Thirty-four enemy aircraft of various types were destroyed."

"Many others were damaged and a number of casualties were inflicted on aerodrome personnel during these operations which were carried out by our aircraft without loss to themselves."

"At Catania, four Macchi-200, six S-70 and one Junkers-52 were destroyed. Several Macchi fighters and trainer biplanes were also damaged. At Syracuse, seven Fiat Z-501 (flying boats) were destroyed and a number of the same type were damaged."

"At Marsala, on the western extremity of the island, nine Fiat Z-501s were destroyed and a number of others were damaged. At Bonizzo landing ground near Trapani, nine S-70s were destroyed and about 25 of the landing ground staff were killed by the attack."

Schooner Sunk

"R.A.F. bombers attacked a loaded schooner in the Central Mediterranean yesterday and left it in a sinking condition."

"Heavy bombers again attacked Bengkulu during the night of July 27-28. Bombs were dropped from a low altitude and caused fires and explosions on the mole."

"From all these operations our aircraft returned safely."

Cairo Air Alarm

CAIRO, July 29 (Reuter).—Air alarms were sounded in Cairo and most of the Delta provinces in the early hours of this morning, states an official communiqué.

Cairo's anti-aircraft defences were in action. Three bombs fell in one of the provinces and in the desert, but there were no casualties or damage.

Cost Of War In Planes To Reich

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—In all 7,195 enemy planes have been destroyed since the outbreak of war up to the end of June.

Of these 37 were lost at sea, 3,566 over Britain, 324 over Europe, 66 over Scandinavia (Norway), 957 over the Western Front (to Dunkirk), 327 were destroyed by the Royal Navy and 1,928 over the Middle East.

These authentic R.A.F. figures do not include planes damaged.

Furious Soldiers Attack Strikers

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

HAMILTON, Ont., July 29 (UP).—More than 200 fist-swinging soldiers acting without orders, attacked the picket lines of the strike-bound National Steel Company. Military authorities have promised an immediate investigation.

The soldiers were stationed at a nearby Army Trade School and made the attack shortly after midnight.

EXPENSIVE EXPECTORATIONS

For spitting, two men were fined by Mr H. C. Macnamara at Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Yip Pak, 31, a weaver, was fined \$3 for spitting on a footpath outside No. 25 Un Chau Street, Shamshui Po.

It was pointed out by Supt Loughlin that notices against spitters were posted in every district.

Lo Man, 29, was similarly fined for a similar offence on a footpath at Pei Ho Street, near Lai Chi Kok Road.

Lo who was not on bail was given the alternative of going to prison for five days.

Augmented Services

NEW YORK, July 29 (UP).—The Pan-American Airways to-day announced that it is opening a new service on August 10 between California and Hawaii to meet the increasing demands.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY BOMBED

In Chungking Raid

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

CHUNGKING, July 29 (UP).

"Two very large bombs hit the compound of the Soviet Embassy to-day, straddling the main building which was shaken loose of all plaster which formed a rubble stream, but the building is still intact."

The bombs half destroyed the adjacent smaller Soviet Embassy office building. The Embassy is one of the most prominent hill-top buildings in Chungking and had not been previously hit.

One bomb landed 100 yards from the British Ambassador's residence but no damage was done. A few bricks and debris from a nearby bomb landed in the British Embassy compound but there was little damage.

Nine-Hour Raid

All records for the length of an air raid on Chungking were broken to-day when the alarm lasted for nine hours and fifteen minutes until 4.15 p.m., to-day.

A total of 132 Japanese bombers and pursuit planes were sighted by air defence outposts but only about half of these actually bombed the city, the remainder raiding Tsinling, a salt and industrial town in central Szechuan, and Hochwan, an industrial town on the Kialing River north of here.

Incendiary bombs caused four fires in Chungking. There were more than the usual number of casualties due to bombs dropping on the Chungking waterfront. The attacks were directed on two sections of the western suburbs.

Japanese Admit One Loss

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

SHANGHAI, July 29 (Dome).—A flat denial of the reports that Chungking planes shot down three Japanese naval aircraft in Monday's Chungking raid, was issued by the Japanese Naval spokesman here to-day.

The participating Japanese planes received a few hits but one of them was downed, the Naval spokesman declared. The spokesman added that the Chinese planes were the Soviet I type machines.

STREET-SLEEPING PAIR IN STONE THROWING CASE

For stoning-his-kept-woman, Tam Sang, 52, unemployed, was charged before Mr D. J. N. Anderson at Kowloon Magistracy this morning with assaulting Chan Ti, 35, kept woman, in Peking Road. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Complainant in evidence stated that she and defendant were both street-sleepers in Peking Road. About 3 o'clock this morning, she was struck by a piece of stone thrown from defendant's direction. She kept a watch patiently and an hour later she saw defendant throwing a few pieces of stone at her. One of the stones struck and injured her head. Complainant cried and a passing constable took both parties to the Police Station.

Defendant was convicted but remained 24 hours for enquiries. He denied that he had signed a bond only four days ago.

Failed To Report Address Change

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, July 29 (UP).—A Government communiqué states that Thai's foreign policy is firstly, to maintain equal friendship with all nations.

Secondly, it is not receiving any military or economic pressure from any foreign Power.

Thirdly, it is not a bit worried by military aggression from any foreign Power.

Fourthly, to do all possible to preserve its own peace and not to participate in any dispute abroad.

Fifthly, it will trade with all nations.

Decorations For Battle Of Matapan

Victory Over Italians

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Many officers and men of the Formidable, one of Britain's newest aircraft-carriers, and of the battleship Warspite are named in a supplement to to-night's "London Gazette" for their part in the great victory over the Italian fleet off Cape Matapan—the greatest naval victory of the war.

Commander C. G. Thompson becomes an additional Officer of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

H.M.S. Formidable

Awards to officers and men of the Formidable include the D.S.O. to Lieutenant Commander W. H. G. Saunt and the D.S.C. to Lieutenant Commander J. D. Stead.

Ten officers receive the D.S.C., five Distinguished Service Medals are awarded and 30 officers and men are mentioned in dispatches.

Captain H. A. Rowley, of the Gloucester, and Commander G. Barnard of the Warspite receive the D.S.O. and Lieutenant Commander A. S. Bolt of the Warspite receives a bar to the D.S.O.

Seven other Distinguished Service Crosses are awarded to officers of the Warspite, Barham, Valiant and Invincible, and there are seven Distinguished Service Medals. Officers and men of these and other warships are among those mentioned in dispatches.

ANGLO-U. S. BLACK LIST

Striking Co-operation

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—Asked to what extent progress was made as between Britain and the United States in producing a black list of traders, Mr Hugh Dalton, Minister for Economic Warfare, said in the House of Commons to-day that the United States had issued a list of 1,834 persons in Latin America.

The majority of these also appeared in the British statutory list.

Mr Dalton said that he was consulting the United States Government on co-ordinator of the two lists.

House Cheers

Cheers greeted Mr Dalton when he added: "This new departure will be of the greatest value to us in waging economic warfare and I am sure the House will join with me in welcoming this striking act of American co-operation."

Mr Dalton replied in the affirmative when asked if consideration was now being given to the question of Japanese enemy trade.

Axist Threat

WASHINGTON, July 30 (UP).—Mr Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, in an informal statement at a press conference said that recent events had demonstrated that the Axis Powers were attempting to disturb the peace of the western hemisphere, and "to extend their disruptive control over the affairs of the American republics."

Mr Welles said that President Roosevelt's July 17 blacklist was "but another step in blocking the efforts of those who have sinister designs on the Americas." He revealed the deletion of 43 firms from the blacklist and the addition of a dozen others to it.

Mr Welles' charge followed a conference with President Roosevelt to whom he reported on the international situation, particularly the Far East.

President Roosevelt also discussed the Far East with his "big four" Congressional lieutenants, Vice-President Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives, and Congressman John W. McCormack, of the House Ways & Means Committee.

THAILAND POLICY

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

BANGKOK, July 29 (UP).—A Government communiqué states that Thai's foreign policy is firstly, to maintain equal friendship with all nations.

Secondly, it is not receiving any military or economic pressure from any foreign Power.

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Fifthly, it will trade with all nations.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd., & Freezing Order

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the firm referred to in the Japanese Government's freezing order is Lane, Crawford, and Company of Kobe.

This concern was originally a branch of the old private company here in Hongkong which established branches in Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe during the period 1850 to 1905.

These branches were sold to other interests many years ago and have now no connection with Messrs Lane, Crawford, Ltd., of Hongkong.

Land-Air Coordination In American Army

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter).—The War Department has announced the creation of a new type of Army-Air Force organisation to be known as Air Support Command, which will provide air support for on July 1, 1940.

Tickets on Sale at Lunchtime at



BOWL OF RICE CAMPAIGN

For Productive Relief of Refugees in China through Chinese Industrial Cooperatives

Tickets on Sale at Lunchtime at

HONGKONG HOTEL ST. FRANCIS HOTEL
CAFE WISEMAN YING KING RESTAURANT
DAIRY FARM KWONG CHAU HOTEL
And All Day at the STAR FERRY WHARF

ORGANIZED BY THE CHINA DEFENCE LEAGUE

Singapore Reaction To Freezing Orders

Full Implementation Of Decision Urged

By Harold Guard

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
SINGAPORE, July 29 (UP).

—Although the Far Eastern situation is again providing material for world-wide forecasts regarding Japan's next move southwards, there is virtually no change in the local outlook, except increased evidence of greater preparedness and a grimmer determination to hold the entire peninsula should an attack ever take place—which the large majority consider an improbability—plus the voicing of the urgency for a strong and still stronger retaliation against any additional Japanese move.

There are definitely no jitters in any section of the population—only some disappointment over indications that the Anglo-American chauvinism may be applied with an over-light hand.

Want Drastic Action

The British and Chinese press are urging the most stringent application of Anglo-American retaliatory plans, guarding against any advantage being taken of my exception to the rule of severing trade relations with Japan.

The "Straits Times" contended that the democracies must cut off the trade relations with Japan just as completely as with Germany, while some informed circles said that the reports such as Washington's prompt clearance of Japanese ships and London's indications that the restrictions would be lightly applied show that there are too many loopholes which will enable Japan to laugh at the freezing orders because it is unhappy true that in all countries there are vested interests tending to place profits before patriotism."

The defence chiefs apparently find nothing in the current situation warranting additional authoritative comment. The recent sparse issues of the official communiques were confined solely to descriptions of local military and naval accommodation, comforts, amusements, etc., while apart from Saturday's freezing notification, the civil authorities have not issued any additional defence regulations.

Malaya Confident

The populace generally believes that Malaya will not be affected even though Japan persists in her expansionistic programme because any potential attacker would find a Malayan adventure most expensive on account of the formidable defences, particularly the air force; however, it was agreed everywhere that the defences can never be too strong and must increasingly be strengthened not only in Malaya itself but also the outlying areas such as British Borneo and Sarawak. The British, furthermore, are anxious to maintain the sovereignty of Thailand and the Dutch East Indies which constitute a strong front line defence in Malaya.

Additional defence measures were announced to-day in Sarawak's official "Gazette" including the declaration that Kuching and Miri are defence areas and also the formation of a special coast guard.

Defence Extensions

Meanwhile, the Malaya defence chiefs openly talk about the extension of defences from Burma to Borneo not only with air bases but also coastal batteries and strongly reinforced heavy calibre artillery. Up country reports indicate that powerful Imperial forces are spread out over the entire peninsula and have now become hardened and experienced jungle warriors—a Highland regiment recently completed a 100-mile march largely through jungle country in eight days without casualties.

Malaya's formidable air power is fractionally demonstrated daily over Singapore by squadrons of high-speed fighters and heavy bombers zooming above the city. (A formation of 21 Brewster planes screamed at top speed over the business centre while this dispatch was being written.)

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Around The Courses

Systematic Instruction For Caddies

Points Awards at Kowloon Weeding Out "Duds" And Regular Employment

(By "Birdie")

LIKE MOST other local labour in Hongkong, caddies are lowly paid, and it is, perhaps, looking a gift horse in the mouth to complain of services rendered. But there is no gainsaying that the function of a caddie has a great effect on the progress of one's game, and his ability to find or lose a ball makes or mars one's peace of mind.

There are, of course, several ways of losing a ball. A long hit into the rough or a gorgeous slice around the bend of a hill are two ways that invariably attach no blame to the caddie. Conditions of weather and the state of one's ball are two other factors that should be taken into consideration.

And then much depends on the player himself, for often a caddie will model his work on the mentality and attitude of his employer. Rough words or threats seldom gain good results.

Fundamental requirement, of course, is good eyesight, in co-operation with a knowledge of the game. I have known a caddie to think that his only work was to carry the clubs around and leave the finding of the ball to the player.

And of most invaluable assistance both to oneself and future players are words of advice given in a decent manner. I can tell you that it is greatly appreciated by the caddies.

They all have to learn at sometime or other, and though a golfer may feel grieved that he should be the one to have a beginner inflicted on him, it might just as well have been someone else.

And if anyone feels that his caddie's job could have been better done, reprimand him if necessary, but do not fail to point out where the mistake was made.

THE Kowloon G.C. course is one that presents certain difficulties for a caddie. Plugged balls on the first fairway are the devil; the rifle butts on the third with their concrete fixtures can make the ball jump in any direction; the rocks which surround the short fourth do all sorts of strange things to a ball, and pushed or sliced shots on the blind sixth and seventh holes are two more big worries.

It should rightly be the job of the caddie-master to instruct his men in their duties. He should tell them how and where to stand to avoid trouble, and he should show them the methods of carrying bags and handing out clubs.

The system of reports has been inaugurated there, and extra points are given for incidental commendations like "good at replacing divots" or "good eyesight", etc. Points are taken off for derogatory remarks, and the whole is balanced monthly or weekly. I don't know which, and have bearing on bonuses.

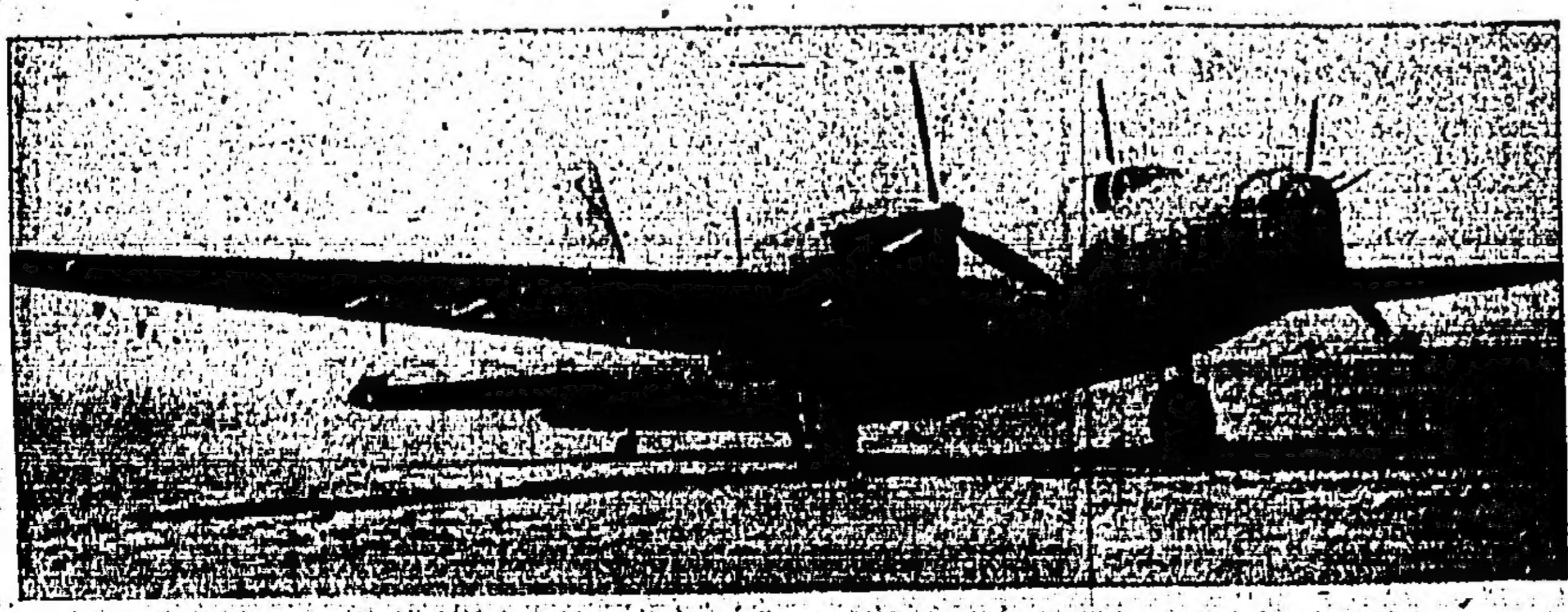
It was suggested a little while ago by a Kowloon member that engagement of personal caddies for a monthly stipend might better results. A phone message to the caddie master would ensure that the caddie is at hand when one arrives at the Club.

There are pros and cons for the idea, in its favour is the benefit of having a caddie who would, in time, become familiar with one's play, and who, by the continued and gradual instruction by the same player, would develop into a good caddie.

Arguments against would come from the non-regular players who would find it too expensive to maintain a personal caddie for the sake of one or two games a month. To these would fail what might be called the "dregs" of the outfit, for the better caddies would most certainly be taken up by the more zealous.

And while it might result in the unequal distribution of labour, it might, on the other hand, be an incentive to other caddies to improve to the standard under which he could be assured of a regular income.

KEEP THE BOMBER FUND SOARING



TYPES OF BOMBER HITTING HITLER

12.—Vickers-Armstrong Wellington.

Donations to Date: \$2,439,917.51

Remitted to London: £145,939.19.6d

Major Baseball

Tigers Humble N.Y. Yankees

NEW YORK, July 29 (UPI)—Detroit Tigers to-day humbled the powerful New York Yankees 6-3 in the American Baseball League. Cleveland Indians trounced Washington Senators 5-1. Scores were:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R. H. E.
Detroit	6 7 1
Battery—Newhouser, Howe; Sullivan,	3 0 2
Battery—Donald, Stanceau, Branch;	
Murphy, Rosar.	
Cleveland	5 12 1
Unter—Sinn, Hensley.	1 0 1
Washington	1 0 1
Battery—Chase, Anderson; Carrasquel, Early.	
<hr/>	
<hr/>	
Boston	3 8 0
Battery—Jevrey, Hutchings; Lemann;	
Berres, Montgomery.	
Pittsburgh	5 12 3
Battery—Sullivan, Klingler, Davis;	
Lester.	
Called at the end of the seventh owing to rain.	
Philadelphia	4 14 3
Battery—Pearson, Beck; Grissom,	
Henzel, Molton, Warren.	
Chicago	12 14 0
Battery—Lee, French; McCullough.	

Selecting V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. Swimming Team

TRIALS to select the V.R.C.-Y.M.C.A. swimming team to meet the Combined Chinese in the grand charity gala next month were held at the V.R.C. pool yesterday, and though several events were swum off, was decided, in the absence of several swimmers, to hold further trials later.

Outstanding feature of yesterday's events was the defeat of A. K. Rumjahn by T. Lopes over the 50 yards back-stroke. Lopes clocked 32.4 secs., which was 1.4 seconds ahead of Rumjahn, the Colony champion.

Times in the 50 yards free-style were encouraging. Two were under 27 seconds, these by G. Saunders and E. A. Roberts, while B. S. Wilson was clocked at 27 dead.

Results were:

100 yards—1. L. Roza-Pereira (32.2/3); 2. L. A. Beni (64.1/5).

Women's 50 yards—1. M. Noronha (37); 2. S. Grant (37.1/3).

50 yards—First heat—1. G. Saunders (29.5/3); 2. F. A. Fenton (29.1/3); Second heat—1. E. A. Roberts (26.3/3); 2. B. S. Wilson (27).

50 yards back-stroke—1. T. Lopes (32.2/3); 2. A. K. Rumjahn (33.4/5).

Men's 50 yards back stroke—handi-

cap—1. G. Carvalho (39.4/5); 2. F. A. Rui (42); Second heat—1. J. C. Fenton (37); 2. F. A. Noronha (30).

Lawn Bowls Pairs

Big Victories In Matches At Happy Valley

PAIRS championship matches at Happy Valley yesterday resulted in overwhelming victories for D. A. Rozario and J. S. Landolt, and W. McLeod and W. S. Dall.

The former trounced J. S. Gelling and H. G. Walling 36-7, while the latter accounted for A. Mansell and G. E. Stephens 30-12.

Kowloon Games

Closest game was that at the Kowloon Football Club where W. B. Harris and A. Sourat beat L. R. Sykes and J. C. Gill by two shots, 21-19.

At the Kowloon Cricket Club, B. Basto and H. R. Pinna beat J. Hurst and C. E. Turpin 25-15.

Other Games

Navy "C" easily beat 8th Coastal Regiment 5-1, goals for the winners being notched by Wilson, 2, Rice, 2 and Gardiner. McNulty replied for the battery.

Spirits had little difficulty in beating Middlesex "B" 5-1. Scorers were Pitcher, 3; McCann and Bedford for Signals, and Peacock for Middlesex.



R. K. ("Dick") Collings and T. B. ("Tommy") Low, winners of the First Summer Foursomes at Happy Valley.

How To Play Baseball

6. The Shortstop

AS THE SHORTSTOP generally receives twice as many hits as any other fielder the position should be played by a fast moving player with excellent ability to field ground balls clean and to throw accurately and fast.

1. POSITION

Play as far away and back of base line as will permit him to field that territory. For lefthanded hitters, play nearly up to the base line. Play up to or in front of the line when third base is occupied and the play is to home plate. A lefthanded man would not be able to play the position well.

2. FIELDING THE POSITION

The shortstop should decide where he is going to throw the ball on every pitch if it comes to him. He should never be afraid to make errors or one handed stops on ground or fly balls, when they are out of reach of two hands. Always get squarely in front of a ground ball so if it takes a bad hop there is still a chance to catch it.

Watch the ball into the hands and do not be looking towards first, second, or third just because that is the place to which the play is to be made.

Advance fast on slow balls.

The shortstop does not have to worry about short hunts, but balls which carry off the pitcher's glove and easy rollers he must get; it may be best sometimes to pick them up with the bare hand.

3. THROWING

The overhand throw is usually made to first, although on some wide boundaries it will be necessary to throw underhand or side-armed in order to prevent the delay in rising up. Throwing to second is often underhand. On throwing home from a deep position, it is not a mistake to hop it into the catcher.

It is a good plan to toss or throw the ball on the inside of the second baseman or a double play to allow him to throw to first without the runner bothering him. Height to the throw gives the second baseman a better chance to make the play.

Hold the ball when there is not a chance to throw a man out.

When the shortstop fumbles or drops the ball he should seldom then try for a double, nor should he throw if he has not a chance to get the runner at first.

4. COVERING THIRD BASE

The shortstop should cover second on all balls hit to the right side of the diamond, when the leftfielder makes the play into second, or when the ball has been hit over the rightfielder's head and the second baseman is out to relay the ball in.

He covers second on right field batters when a man is on first, ready to steal. He should cover according to the signal received from the pitcher; in case of a double steal the shortstop will cover second if the signal was for him to do so.

5. COVERING SECOND BASE

When a base runner is caught between second and third always run him back to second to tag him. It holds him on that base if he is safe. This holds him between first and second, run him back to first.

Be ready to cut a ball off in front of third baseman on a play at third base from the outfield when such a throw is needed.

When a base runner is caught between second and third always run him back to second to tag him. It holds him on that base if he is safe. This holds him between first and second, run him back to first.

6. SUGGESTIONS

(1) Always be cool, alert and always know to what place the ball should be thrown if it comes. Take chances, do not be afraid of picking up plenty of dirt with the ball. Do not worry about errors. Do not fail to keep up the life of the club. Do not be afraid to bend the back and legs on ground balls.

(2) TAGGING RUNNERS. In tagging a man, shortstop should walk on the bag and not advance down the line unless he is chasing a bad runner. He should not tag the runner so hard that he is likely to fall.

(3) TYPES OF BOMBER HITTING HITLER

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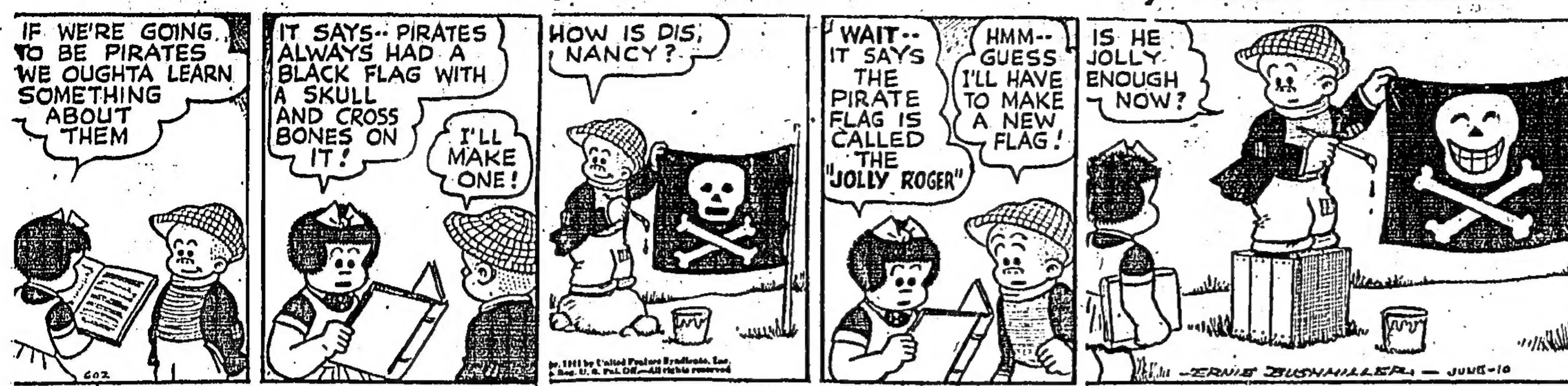
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NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

Franco-Japanese Pact Terms Now Published

TOKYO, July 29 (Reuter).—The Franco-Japanese Protocol providing for joint defence of Indo-China recognises that a threat to Indo-China would endanger Japan and East Asia and renews earlier pledges to respect Indo-China sovereignty and to refrain from anti-Japanese involvements.

Both parties thereupon agree, firstly, a mutual promise of military co-operation in the joint defence of Indo-China; secondly, special arrangements for such co-operation; and thirdly, these stipulations are valid only "so long as the situation which motivated their adoption exists."

Troops Move In

SAIGON, July 29 (Reuter).—Japanese troops of occupation have begun to instal themselves at Camranh Bay.

Australian Reaction

SYDNEY, July 29 (Reuter).—Licences for Japanese ships to load at Australian ports have been withdrawn, according to shipping companies here.

No Oil From N.E.I.

BATAVIA, July 29 (Reuter).—Regarding Japanese reports of the abrogation of the 1940 petroleum agreement, it is authoritatively stated here that there is no such agreement.

A certain agreement was concluded between oil companies which, however, since yesterday lost effect owing to the dollar-payment clause.

French Fears

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" ALGIERS, July 29 (UPI).—The "Dernières Nouvelles" declares that by the new pact with Japan, France may one day be drawn into a fight with America. The paper admits that the odds would be against Japan if a Far Eastern war developed, stressing that the Japanese could contrive with a great effort to build a maximum of 250 planes a month, while America had already reached a monthly production of 1,500.

Poles Will Help Ancient Foes Against Nazis

HANOI, July 29 (UPI).—It is officially stated that 40,000 Japanese troops are authorised to be stationed in South Indo-China.

Additional Forces

TOKYO, July 30 (Reuter).—Additional Japanese Army and Navy forces were sent to Indo-China today, the Imperial General Headquarters announced.

EMPEROR BOWS TO EPIDEMIC

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TOKYO, July 29 (Domel).—It is announced that the scheduled visit by the Emperor to the Military Staff College on July 31 to attend its graduation exercises, has been cancelled.

Previously, His Majesty was also expected to visit the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters on the way back from the Staff College.

It is understood that the Imperial trip has been cancelled in view of the occurrence of epidemic cases.

Exchange At A Glance

SELLING

T.T. London	1/2%
Demand London	1/2%
T.T. Shanghai	400
T.T. Singapore	523
T.T. Japan	102 1/2 n.
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	24 1/2
T.T. Manila	48 1/2
T.T. Batavia	45 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Salom	103 1/2 n.
T.T. France	103
T.T. Switzerland	103
T.T. Australia	1/6 1/2

BUYING

4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s D/P London	1/3 1/2
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	25 1/2
4 m/s France	84 1/2
30 d/s India	84 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	—

Japanese Cotton Federation

Face Embargo

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" OSAKA, July 29 (Domei).—

In an extraordinary meeting held yesterday the Cotton Spinning Federation decided to shift the Japanese cotton industry from its present emphasis on export trade to domestic consumption in order to meet the economic measures taken against Japan.

A few of the Federation members even advocated total prohibition of exportation of cotton goods, claiming that if Japan utilizes the stocks on hand, increases the production of raw cotton in China and co-ordinates the production of different types of fibres, there is enough cotton available to supply the entire East Asia prosperity sphere including China, Thailand, and French Indo-China.

The Federation also decided to study the question of lowering the present high price of Chinese cotton.

Silk Trade

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" TOKYO, July 29 (Domei).—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced to-day the addition of silk yarn and scrap silk fibre to the list of goods subject to the export licensing system.

Although the revised trade control regulations were enforced on July 7 this year, for the purpose of a general adjustment of exports, raw silk and scrap silk fibre have been exempted from the control scheme in consideration of the trade relations with the United States.

Mr Sitson Ma Returns

Chinese Orchestra

After a protracted tour of Free China covering Kunming, Kweiyang and Chungking, where he organised the Chinese Philharmonic Orchestra at the request of Dr Sun Fo, Mr Sitson Ma, well-known Chinese violinist, has returned to Hongkong with his wife, says "Central News."

He will remain here for one or two months, during which he expects to finish his symphony composition and to give a public performance.

Mr Ma is planning to visit the South Seas in the middle of September to raise funds for China by giving performances.

The Philharmonic Orchestra organised by him in Chungking has played five or six times, and has won wide acclaim.

Story Behind Stroke Crippling Indo-China

(By "Reuter's" Special Correspondent)

HANOI, July 29.—With the official announcement that 40,000 Japanese troops have begun landing in Southern Indo-China and that eight aerodromes are to be placed at Japan's disposal, it is now possible to give an account of recent events affecting the French colony.

The first thing that emerges is that the agreement originated and was concluded in direct negotiations between Vichy and Tokyo, only the details of its applications being discussed in Hanoi.

Mr Osomatsu Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, and Admiral Dorlan, are said to have held their crucial meeting on July 10, the agreement being signed at Vichy last Tuesday.

Admiral Decoux, Vichy's Governor-General at Indo-China, saw General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission to Indo-China, three times before an agreement was reached on the practical application, after which the Japanese moved fast while carefully guarded press announcements informed the Indo-China public of the trend of events.

Major-General Sumita left Hanoi for Saigon by plane on Saturday, leaving only a skeleton staff representing the Japanese Mission behind him.

No Naval Concessions

There has been no mention of naval concessions under the agreement, but it is popularly supposed and not officially denied that the Japanese will be permitted to station a limited number of warships at Camranh Bay, Saigon and Cap Saint Jacques. Although Camranh is one of the finest natural harbours in the world, its port facilities are restricted.

Frequent references to "joint defence" of Indo-China and Japan and the anti-British campaign raging in the press and wireless here for the last few days seem to indicate where Indo-China stands although it is emphasised that no threat is directed to any country.

The centre of interest now moves to Saigon and the surrounding area where a new distribution of military forces involved in the "defence" of the colony is being worked out.

Simultaneously, the Boundary Commission, completing details of the recent cession of territory by Indo-China to Thailand, will hold discussions at Saigon.

Herr Neuman, former German Consul in Indo-China, arrived at Saigon to-day to participate in the Boundary Commission's consultations.

The message has been decoded by American Army code experts. It will be recalled that the German Minister at La Paz last week was asked to leave Bolivia for his part in a plot to overthrow the Government. Some months ago all German Ambassadors and Ministers in South America held a secret meeting at Santino, which is believed to be in connection with a uniform policy throughout South America.

The message said: "To La Paz. It is impossible to leave Lima you must obey strictly the orders you received at the meeting of ambassadors at Santino."

The message has been decoded by American Army code experts.

It will be recalled that the German Minister at La Paz last week was asked to leave Bolivia for his part in a plot to overthrow the Government. Some months ago all German Ambassadors and Ministers in South America held a secret meeting at Santino, which is believed to be in connection with a uniform policy throughout South America.

It is emphasised at Hanoi that facilities being granted to Japan in Southern Indo-China are purely tactical as the terms of the economic agreement between Japan and Indo-China have been and are being faithfully observed.

CUBA CONSIDERS "FREEZING"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH" HAVANA, July 29 (UP)—The official spokesman to-day stated that he knew nothing regarding the possible freezing of Japanese credits by the Cuban Government. However, the most reliable circles asserted that the Government is at present studying means whereby it could adopt measures similar to those which the United States applied except that they would be adapted to Cuba's requirements.

It is reliably reported that the Chinese population in Cuba is over 27,000.

Minister At Kabul

LONDON, July 29 (Reuter).—The appointment of Sir Francis Verner Wylie as Minister at Kabul when the present Minister, Lieut-Colonel Sir Kerr Fraser-Tytler, vacates the position, has been approved by the King announces the Foreign Office.

Sir Francis was Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar from 1938 to 1940.

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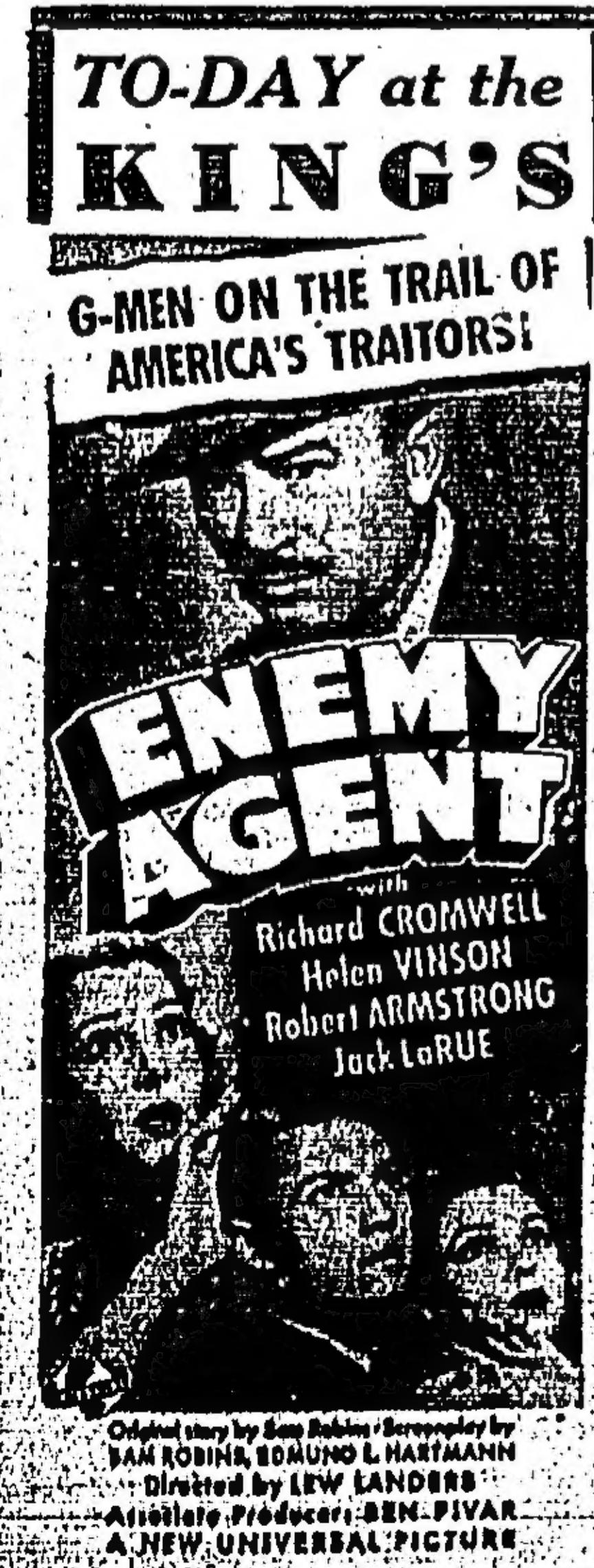
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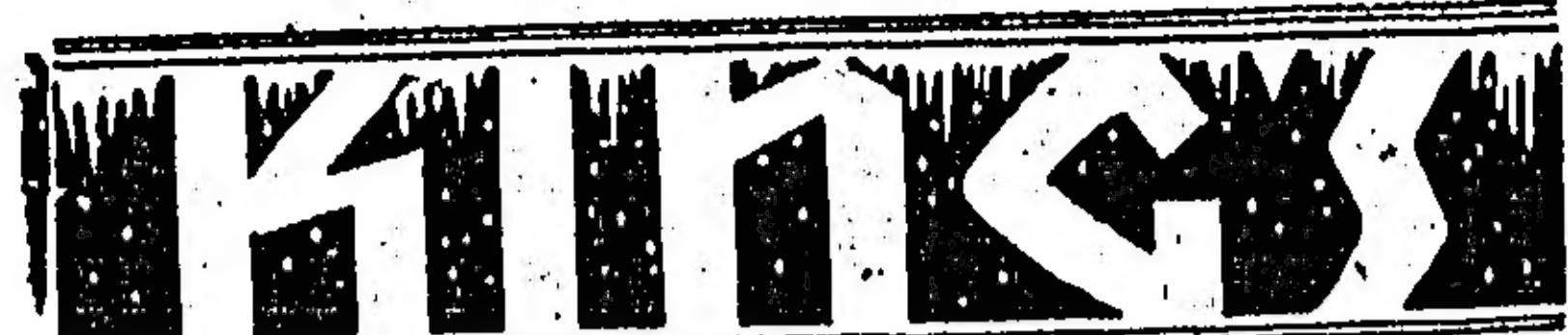
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July 30, 1941.



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quality none can compare with your Old Favourite Restaurant.**THE CHANTECLER**
TRY OUR POPULAR \$1.00 TIFFINS
Served-in the Snack Bar**Our Premier Promises To Win War**

→ FROM PAGE ONE

was 75 per cent, and 75 per cent, of what?

Regular Rest Needed

I take the datum line of the three months after Dunkirk when our people worked to the utmost limit of their powers—men fell exhausted at their lathe and working men and women did not take off their clothes for a week at a time. Are we working at only 75 per cent, of that?

There are four reasons why we cannot maintain indefinitely the intensive personal effort of a year ago. If we are to win this war and I feel solidly convinced that we shall, it will be largely by staying power. For that purpose there must be one day in seven of rest as a general rule and there must be one week's holiday a year. We have relaxed to that extent since Dunkirk; if we have not done so, we should have had a serious crash.

Effects of Rations

Next allowance must be made for the very severe change in the diet of heavy manual workers which is far less stimulating than a year ago. Except for our fighting services, we have been driven back to a large extent from carnivorous to herbivorous meals which may be satisfactory to dietic scientists who would like to make us all live on nuts, but it has produced a definite effect on the output of the heavy workers. We want meat in the mines and foundries and more cheese.

Food From America

Why should that gratify Lord Haw-Haw? Will Lord Haw-Haw also bear in mind the statement of Mr Harry Hopkins the other day of the intention of the United States to see that our people get food and to keep the sea-lanes secure by which feed can be brought? I know the great arrangements that have been made to send us food in variety and more interesting qualities (Cheers), so I do not think I need be told that I am helping Lord Haw-Haw. If he never gets any more consolation than he gets from me (Laughter), his luck will be as bad as his desserts.

Every effort is being made to supplement the food and I share the hope of the Ministers of Food and Agriculture that our diet in 1942 will be more stimulating and energy-giving than that of 1941.

I wish it to be known all over the United States how encouraging is their action.

Dilution And Raids

Mr Churchill also referred to dilution. He proceeded: It is estimated that one-third more people are working on war industries than a year ago. Many of them are trainees and dilutes. It would not be wonderful if they failed to preserve the same level of output per pair of human hands than that achieved by skilled craftsmen a year or 18 months ago.

Then there are air raids by which the Germans expected to smash our resisting powers. There were extra ordinary blitzes on our ports and manufacturing centres, restrictions of black-out, interruption and delays of transportation which all played their delaying and dislocating part.

Dispersion of Factories

Remedies and counter-measures, proposed and carried through when possible with such extreme vigour by the Supply Department with Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production in the van, took the form of dispersal.

This is a matter of life and death to the aircraft industry. A great British firm was dispersed into 45 sub-centres. I can give instances of dispersion to 20, 30 or 40 sub-centres. All this was achieved at the cost of production but it has placed us in a position, when we paid the cost, where we are immune from mortal damage to our aircraft production and in other branches of munitions from enemy air raids.

Work Families Moved

The work people may have to be moved from their homes, a plant may have to be shifted and domestic affairs have somehow to be adjusted often at great sacrifice or hardship. It is a marvel what has been done to overcome these grave and novel difficulties (Cheers).

Despite all troubles, the Ministry of Supply output in the last three months has been one-third greater than in the three months of the Dunkirk period.

Although our Army, Navy and Air Force are large, the Ministry have one-third more people working in factories and despite the dislocation of black-outs, dispersion and so on, each man is turning out on the whole each day as much as he did in that time of almost superhuman effort.

The Achievement

It may be said that one-third more workers and one-third more output is quits. But it has to be remembered that all adverse factors have been cancelled out. We made in the last three months more than twice the field guns that we made in the Dunkirk period. Munitions are half as much again. The combined programme of merchant and naval shipbuilding now in active progress is bigger than in any period of the last war, although work is now immensely more complex than then.

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Progress Under Fire

You must be content with my assurance that progress and expansion on a great scale are continuous and are remorselessly spurred on. This has been accomplished under the fire of the enemy and under assault which Hitler was led to believe would shatter our industry and reduce us to subjection.

It has been done in spite of difficulties of dispersion. It has been done without sacrifice of quality and has gained both actually and rela-

MAINTENANCE OF KIT FAT WIFE**BRITISH & FINNS MAY BE AT WAR**

→ FROM PAGE ONE

Alleged to have failed to provide his "kit fat" wife with reasonable maintenance Tsang Yew-pan, of No. 7 Stamford Road, Kowloon Tong, was summoned before Mr D. J. N. Anderson at Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

Mr J. M. D'Almada Remedios appeared for Complainant, while F. X. D'Almada represented Defendant.

The summons is that Defendant being legally liable to maintain the Complainant, Yeung Yet-chin, his "kit fat" wife, has been guilty of willful neglect to provide reasonable maintenance for her.

The summons was adjourned to August 12.

Defendant was ordered to pay Complainant \$10 per week until the time of hearing.

tively. Now that air battles are developing again in scale and intensity, we can claim that our fighters are at least as much ahead of the enemy as when we defeated him a year ago.

As to bombers—British production alone without taking into account American—we have doubled our power of bomb discharge on Germany at 1,500 miles range.

Greatest Harvest

In the next three months, taking in American reinforcements, we shall double it again and in the next six months after that we shall redouble it.

We have ploughed up land and by the grace of God we have been granted the greatest harvest in living memory, perhaps the greatest harvest ever known. We lost much equipment on the beaches of Dunkirk. Our food is rationed, our meat is reduced. We have been bombed and blacked out. But even in this seventh quarter of the war our total output of warlike stores has been nearly twice as great as our output in the corresponding seventh quarter of the last war and has equalled our output in the 14th or culminating peak quarter of the last war.

Labour's Support

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 178 different kinds of jobs.

During the bad raid on April 10, two Scouts fire watching from 9 to 12, which they reported to be "a comparatively quiet period" returned at 2 o'clock and for hours were extinguishing incendiary bombs. At 6.30 they went home for breakfast before setting off for their work.

Rover Scouts who were signallers have been employed on war work since the beginning of the war and 400 of them are engaged on convoy work. The Admiralty appreciates the work of these boys so much that they are asked to join the Navy at the age of 18.

Scouts' Work In Wartime

Lord Somers, the Chief Scout, has expressed great confidence in the future of the Movement. A brief summary of the work of Boy Scouts in the war has shown that they were doing at least 178 different kinds of jobs.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary, issued yesterday is:

Buyers

H.K. Govt 4% Loan 97.50

H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1934) 94.25

H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan (1940) 94.25

Bank of East Asia 97.5

Canton Ins. \$225

Chinese Estates \$101

Macao Electric \$10

H.K. Fire Ins. \$185

Sellers

Electrics "O" X. Rs. \$22.25

Electrics Rs. \$11.10

Sales

Docks \$15.70

Provident \$5.00/05

Trams \$16.00

Lights "O" \$6.00/00

Electrics "N" \$1.30

Electrics "N" \$21

Electrics Rs. \$11

Macao Electric \$18.30

Million Suffer From Alcoholism In U.S.

At least 1,000,000 people in the United States are suffering from alcoholism, the president of the American College of Neuro-Psychiatrists, Dr. Thomas Meyers, said in New York.

This group is increasing at the rate of 60,000 a year," Dr. Meyers added.

"Alcohol costs America \$50,000,000 a year."

"It is the greatest health problem next to social disease, and the greatest economic problem next to unemployment," he added.

Cause For Optimism

When I look on the whole tumultuous scene of this ever-widening war, I think it is my duty to give serious warning to the House and the country to be on guard equally against pessimism and against optimism.

There are, no doubt, temptations to optimism. It is a fact that mighty Russia, so thoroughly and treacherously assaulted, has struck back with magnificent strength and courage and has brought prodigious and well-deserved slaughter on the Nazi armies.

The United States, the greatest single Power, is giving us aid on a gigantic scale and is advancing in rising wrath to the very verge of war.

It is a fact that German air superiority is broken and air attacks on this country for the time being have almost ceased.

It is a fact that the Battle of the Atlantic, although far from won, is partly from American intervention, moving progressively in our favour.

Worst Not Over

It is a fact that the Nile Valley is so much safer than two or three months ago.

It is a fact that the enemy has lost his pretence of theme and doctrine and has sunk even deeper in moral and intellectual degradation and bankruptcy; that almost all his conquests have proved disastrous and worse.

All this massive towering of facts on which we are entitled to dwell must not lead us for a moment to suppose that the worst is over. The formidable power of Nazi Germany, the vast destructive munitions they have made or captured, the skill and ruthlessness of their centralized war direction, the prostrate conditions of so many peoples under their yoke, the resources of so many lands which will be made, to some extent, available to them—all these restrain rejoicing and forbid the slightest relaxation. It would be madness to suppose that Russia or the United States are going to win this war for us.

Invasion Season Near

"The invasion season is at hand. All armed forces have been warned to be on concert pitch on September 1 and to retain the utmost vigilance and ready to repel any sudden attack."

In aircraft it is foolish to calculate by numbers of machines because of the difference of time in man-hours needed to produce them. But the increase even above the first period of a year ago is substantial. The increase since this Government took office is enormous. I should be proud to tell the House, but I am going to do so because the enemy does not tell us their figures which we would like to have.

Heavy Movement Of Troops In North

SHANGHAI, July 30 (Reuter)—Very heavy troop movements north from Tientsin are reported by private foreign sources.

It is stated that over 60,000 Chinese labourers have so far been conscripted by the Japanese military for defence work on the Siberian border.

Vichy May Recognise Nanking Regime

NANKING, July 30 (Domestic)—Observers believe that France will formally recognise the National Government of China at Nanking following the conclusion of the Japanese-French pact for the joint defence of Indo-China.

INFURIATED NAZIS MALIGN ROOSEVELT

Special to the "Telegraph"

BERLIN, July 29 (UP)—A new and sharp attack against the United States for its alleged attempts to carry out "the economic subjugation of South America" appeared in the late afternoon papers.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" front-paged a lengthy article distributed by the official news agency which describes the United States black lists, the Rockefeller organisation, etc., and concludes:

"It is clearly evident that President Roosevelt is aiming at the complete economic subjugation of South America and the absolute economic sovereignty of the United States, with the political and cultural domination that goes along with it."

"South America is to be economically completely and unreservedly chained to the U.S. to make it possible."

The "Nachtausgabe" published a similar article on its front page with these headlines: "This is the Real Face of Politics in Washington. Blackmail Methods. Scandalous Interference With Sovereign Rights of Ibero-American States."

Object of Black List

WASHINGTON, July 29 (Reuter)—

Forty-six names have been removed from the United States black list of firms and agents in Latin America.

He believed that when Germany's defeat would be more rapid than most people expected, assuming that the Russians stopped the Nazi drive.

<b